Ghazni (rural) had 68 main villages and 6 sub-villages, the households numbering 87 per village. In Jaghatu there were 280 main villages and 6 sub-villages, with 29 households per village. Jaghori with 508 main villages and 16 sub-villages also had 29 households per village. Kiro had 79 main villages and 5 sub-villages and the number of households per village there were 35. In Malestan there were 270 main villages and 4 sub-villages, the number of households per village being 27. Moqor with 108 main villages had 39 households per village. In Nawa there were 86 main villages and 2 sub-villages with 33 households per village. Nawor had 445 main villages and 4 sub-villages, the number of households per village being 20. Qarabagh with 398 main villages and 21 sub-villages had 30 households per village. And Zenakhan had 35 main villages with 34 households per village.

The number of households per village, therefore, varied from 20 in Nawor to 87 in Ghazni (rural). Another district, Deh Yak, also had relatively larger villages, the average village there consisting of 67 households. In most districts, however, the villages consisted of 30 to 40 households.

A recent study has provided a different estimate of the household size in Afghanistan. Conducted by the Swedish Committee for Afghanistan (SCA), the study determined the average household size to be 10 which, compared to the 1979 census findings, is on a much higher side (SCA,1988,p.7). The definition of household adopted by the two sources is not known, which could probably explain the difference in their findings. A possible explanation could be that, in the present circumstances of insecurity and damage to the shelters caused by the war, families particularly with common ethnic and familial ties have moved together. The war, therefore, could have caused the average household size at least in certain areas to increase. Studies providing information on household size at the level of the district are not available, which could highlight differences between areas.

The UNIDATA survey of localities also determined the population and number of households of the surveyed villages. The household size determined on the basis of that information is provided in Table II.2. The sample of the survey is large enough to permit generalization of the findings at the district and province levels.

The table shows that the average household size for the province was 6.6, which implies a small increase over the household size determined by the census in 1979. In individual districts, however, there was a considerable variation in the size of the family, ranging from 5.2 in Jaghori to 12.9 in Ab Band. It may be noted that Jaghori also has the highest population of all the districts, whereas Ab Band has the second-lowest population. The findings, however, do not suggest any correlation between the size of the population and the family size. It is clear that significant population movement within the province has taken place during the war, with many families moving together as a consequence of the war in many districts. The increased family size may also reflect fewer opportunities for family members to settle independently during the course of the family's normal growth, underlining increased poverty in the province as a consequence of the war.

Table II.2: Average Household Size

Name of District	Household Size	Name of District	Household Size	Name of District	Household Size
Ab Band	12.9	Jaghatu	8.8	Nawa	9.2
Andar	12.5	Jaghori	5.2	Nawor	6.5
Deh Yak	7.3	Kh.Omri	7.0	Qarabagh	8.1
Gelan	9.8	Kiro	7.0	Zenakhan	6.5
Ghazni	7.3	Moqor	8.5	Province	6.6

Source: UNIDATA, June-October, 1990

Eighmy has also estimated the 1979 population of Afghanistan and made projections for 1990 population by relying on a number of sources. For 1979 estimates, original data from the Afghan Demographic Studies (ADS) project was used and projections for the district level population were made using an appropriate growth rate. For 1990 projections, factors of death by war, refugees, nomads, internally displaced persons, etc. were calculated based on the UNHCR data and other surveys, and population estimates were worked out using a growth rate of 2.4 percent per annum and making adjustments for the above factors (Eighmy,1990,n.p.).

Compared to the 1979 census, Eighmy underestimates the 1979 population of Ghazni by 7 percent. According to Eighmy, the settled population of the province in 1990 was 770,684 (including the refugees), increasing by 28.2 percent in 11 years since 1979 and implying an annual growth rate of 2.28 percent. The population for 1979 and 1990 are given in Table II.3.

Table II.3: Population and Refugees - 1979 & 1990

Name of District	Population '79	Population '90	Refugees in Pak.	Refugees in Iran	Adj. 1990 Population
Ab Band	12,883	17,361	-	-	17,361
Andar	58,309	72,378	15,734	-	56,644
Deh Yak	24,188	27,513	477	-	27,036
Gelan	28,912	35,448	-	-	35,448
Ghazni	69,746	77,199	3,978	-	73,222
Jaghatu	69,017	86,040	1,380	4,200	80,460
Jaghori	93,062	127,587	734	6,300	120,554
Kh. Omri	3,453	9,481	-	-	9,481
Kiro	14,639	18,911	-	-	18,911
Malestan	49,120	66,177	1,167	3,200	61,810
Moqor	23,806	29,650	8,777	-	20,873
Nawa	16,101	20,316	4,748	-	15,568
Nawor	59,343	82,213	147	4,100	77,967
Qarabagh	71,727	92,541	14,942	-	77,599
Zenakhan	6,777	7,869	7	-	7,862
Province	601,083	770,684	52,090	17,800	700,794

Source: Compiled from Eighmy, 1990

The administrative division in 1990 has been kept by Eighmy for 1979 as well, though changes had occurred during the war, as earlier pointed out. Based on the estimates provided by Eighmy, the density of population in various districts for both 1979 and 1990, with and without refugees, has been worked out and presented in Table II.4.

Table II.4: Population Density - 1979 & 1990

(Density per square kilometer)

Name of District	1979	1990	1990 Adj.	Name of District	1979	1990	1990 Adj.
Ab Band	12	16	16	Kiro	17	21	21
Andar	70	87	68	Malestan	25	34	32
Deh Yak	33	37	37	Moqor	29	36	26
Gelan	28	34	34	Nawa	6	8	6
Ghazni	212	235	223	Nawor	10	14	13
Jaghatu	54	68	64	Qarabagh	40	51	43
Jaghori	50	69	65	Zenakhan	26	30	30
Kh. Omri	20	54	54	Province	28	36	33

Source: Compiled from Eighmy, 1990

As shown, the population density of the province has increased from 28 to 36 per square kilometers, signifying a 22.6 percent increase over 11 years from 1979 to 1990. The increase in population density in individual districts, however, has varied greatly over the same period, from 10.8 percent in Ghazni to 170 percent in Khawaja Omri. The increases in population density over the same period in other districts are for Ab Band 33.3 percent, Andar 24.3 percent, Jaghatu 25.9 percent, Jaghori 38 percent, Kiro 23.5 percent, Malestan 36 percent, Moqor 24.1 percent, Nawa 33.3 percent, Nawor 40 percent, Qarabagh 27.5 percent and Zenakhan 15.4 percent.

II.2 Refugees

II.2.1 Number of Refugees

Eighmy has also estimated that from Ghazni province 69,890 persons, making 9 percent of the province's 1990 population, have become refugees (see Table II.3). Three quarters of the refugees have gone to Pakistan while the rest are in Iran.

The only comprehensive estimates of Afghan refugees in Pakistan are provided by the survey conducted by the UNHCR during August 1988 to May 1989. The survey enquired the origin of refugee families living in various camps in Pakistan. According to the findings, a total of 7,098 families from Ghazni province had taken refuge in Pakistan. Using a constant factor of 6 members per family, the UNHCR estimates the number of refugees from the province in Pakistan to be 42,588 (UNHCR, 1990b, Annex. C, n.p.). Compared to the UNHCR, therefore, Eighmy over-estimates the number of refugees in Pakistan from Ghazni province by 22.3 percent.

In an analytical report, Yusuf has argued that a more realistic estimate of the family size of Afghan refugees in Pakistan would be 8.5, as established in a study conducted by the UNRISD in 1986 (Christensen and Scott, 1988). In support of his argument, he quoted a study by Krijgh which showed that the fertility of Afghan women in the refugee camps in Pakistan was much higher than that of Afghan women inside Afghanistan. The study was based on a survey of Afghan refugees in camps in Kohat, NWFP (Krijgh, 1987). He further criticized the estimate of the refugee family size of 6.2 based on the statistics compiled by the Government of Pakistan using registration cards. The registration card is required to be filled before a ration card is issued to a refugee family. He pointed out that the restrictions imposed by the Government of Pakistan of not registering more than seven members of a family, irrespective of the actual number of family members, and of not registering the children born in Pakistan to the refugee women would understate the family size in the official statistics (Yusuf,1989,pp.5-7).

If Yusuf's argument is accepted, the actual number of Afghan refugees in Pakistan is under-estimated by the UNHCR. The number of refugees in Pakistan from Ghazni province would rise by about 42 percent to 60,333 if the UNRISD estimate of 8.5 members per family is applied to the UNHCR survey findings. The number is also about 16 percent higher than that estimated by Eighmy of refugees from the province in Pakistan.

II.2.2 Origin of Refugees

In numeric terms, the largest number of refugees come from Andar district, followed closely by Qarabagh district. However, in terms of proportion of district population, Moqor is the most affected district from where 29.6 percent of the population has become refugees. In Nawa and Andar, 23.4 percent and 21.7 percent, respectively, of the population has become refugees. For rest of the districts, the proportion of refugees to the district population is 16.1 percent for Qarabagh, 6.6 percent for Malestan, 6.5 percent for Jaghatu, 5.5 percent for Jaghori, 5.2 percent for Nawor, 5.1 percent for Ghazni and 1.7 for Deh Yak.

In Pakistan, 64 percent of the refugees are living in the North-West Frontier Province (NWFP) and the Northern Agencies while the rest of 36 percent are camped in Baluchistan province. The areas of refuge presence in NWFP include Abbottabad, D.I. Khan, Gulistan, Kurram, Loralai, Peshawar and South Waziristan and Pishin, Quetta and Zhob in Baluchistan (UNHCR,1990b, Annex. C, n.p.).

II.3 Effects of War on Population

The number of people killed and rendered disabled was determined during the UNIDATA survey of main villages in each district. The findings in Table II.5 show proportions in the two categories to the population of the surveyed villages in various districts.

In all, 1.2 percent of the population in the 112 main villages covered has been killed and another 1.1 percent has been disabled due to the war. In Ab Band, the largest proportion of the population, 3.6 percent, has been killed; on the other end of the spectrum is Khawaja Omri where 0.6 percent of the population has died. The largest proportion of population suffering disabilities is 6.1 percent in Andar, followed by 4.6 percent each in Gelan and Moqor. The ratio of disability is also quite high in Ab Band and Nawa where 3.4 percent and 3.2 percent, respectively, of the population has been disabled.

Table II.5: Effects of War on Population

Name of District	% Killed	% Disabled	Name of District	% Killed	% Disabled
Ab Band	3.6	3.4	Kiro	1.5	1.6
Andar	1.8	6.1	Malestan	N.A.	N.A.
Deh Yak	1.4	1.0	Moqor	2.9	4.6
Gelan	1.8	0.8	Nawa	2.2	3.2
Ghazni	1.3	0.3	Nawor	1.0	0.2
Jaghatu	1.4	0.8	Qarabagh	1.6	0.4
Jaghori	0.9	1.2	Zenakhan	0.9	0.5
Kh. Omri	0.6	0.3	Total	1.2	1.1

Note: N.A. = Data not available

Source: UNIDATA, June-October, 1990

II.4 Location of Mines

During the UNIDATA survey of the main villages, mines were reported to be present in 8 of the 14 districts surveyed, as shown in Table II.6.

Table II.6: Location and Types of Mines

Name of District	Type of Mines	Name of District	Type of Mines
Andar	RC, MK7	Kh. Omri	TM62
Deh Yak	TC2.4	Moqor	MK7, TC2.4
Ghazni	PMN, PFM1	Qarabagh	TMA5, MK7,RC, POMZ2, OZM3, U.I.
Jaghori	TM46, MK7, RC, TMA5, POMZ2, U.I.	Zenakhan	PMN

Noet: U.I. = Un-Identified

Source: UNIDATA, June-October, 1990

Mines were reported in Andar from village Ibrahim Khel, in Deh Yak from villages Aalo Khel, Tason, Deh Yak, Rohat and Qala-i-Haji Torabaz, in Ghazni from villages Shalayz, Arzo, Kala Ghach, Deh Khudaye Dad, Masjed-i-Kulali and Isphan Dab, in Jaghori from village Deh Haji, in Moqor from village Moqor, in Qarabagh from villages Baluch Khel and Chahar Khel and in Zenakhan from village Qala-i-Moh'd Hasan. As shown at the table, some mines in Jaghori and Qarabagh could not be identified.

III. FOOD SUPPLY

III.1 The Situation of Food Supply

Food supply has generally been reported as very poor in Ghazni province. According to the UNHCR, many districts have to face that situation due to both direct and indirect effects of the war. Surplus wheat used to be exported from Ghazni district to Kabul and Kandahar before the war, but it is now a food deficient area. In Jaghatu, a large number of farming families lost their sheep and cattle during the war and continue to do so because of non-availability of veterinary services. Loss of animals has deprived many families of an important source of food and a means of earning livelihood. Destruction of Khowgiani valley has also contributed to food deficiency in that area. Jaghori is also reported to be a food deficient area where the local produce now meets only 60 percent of the district's food needs. Accumulated effect of drought and lack of agricultural inputs during the past decade had created severe food shortage in 1989. In Khawaja Omri, in a large number of villages only 25 to 30 percent of the agricultural land is being used for cultivation due to the shortage of water, causing food shortages. Kiro is also a food deficient area where the prices of food items are so high and money is considered such an undependable medium of exchange that merchants instead of selling food are extending food 'loans', to be paid back in kind. Most of the food items there are imported from Pakistan at prices which are higher even by Pakistani standards. Local farmers estimate that the yearly harvest in the district has dropped by 60 percent due to the shortage of irrigation water. Severe shortage of food is also reported in Malestan. Grain used to be exported from Moqor to Kabul and Kandahar in the past, but it is now a food deficient district. Animals were an important source of food and income there, but due to lack of protection against diseases a large number of them are lost every year. In years before the war, Nawor used to export grain to the neighboring districts; crop production there has declined in recent years due to various factors associated with the war and the district is now food deficient. Food production has declined in Qarabagh due to the shortage of irrigation water. Zenakhan is also a food deficient district and imports most of the food items from Kabul and Pakistan. Animal breeding has also declined a great deal because of the heavy bombardment by the Kabul government and explosion of mines, leading to the loss of a large number of animals. Mining of the area has caused widespread fears and farmers are reluctant to send their animals to pastures. This area was once considered good for breeding camels but because of heavy economic losses most of the farmers cannot afford to keep the animal anymore (UNHCR,1990b,pp.2,27,30-31,33,35-36,40,43,46-47,51-52,55,60).

UNIDATA surveyed the availability of 23 food items in various districts of Ghazni province. The survey found that barley, wheat, potato, rice, sugar, salt, beef, mutton, chicken, eggs, edible oil, onions and black and green tea were available in all the districts, though at quite high prices. Sesame, short rice, maize, beans, dry milk, lentils, nakhud and mash were available in some of the districts only. Spinach was not available in any of the districts. The findings are presented in Table III.1.

Table III.1: Non-Availability of Food Items

District	Food Items Not Available
Ab Band	Spinach
Andar	Mash, spinach
Deh Yak	Short rice, dry milk, lentil, spinach
Gelan	Beans, mash, lentils, spinach
Ghazni	Spinach
Jaghatu	Sesame, short rice, beans, dry milk, lentil, spinach
Jaghori	Sesame, short rice, maize, mash, spinach
Khawaja Omri	Short rice, beans, dry milk, mash, spinach
Kiro	Lentil, nakhud, spinach
Moqor	Lentil, spinach
Nawa	Sesame, beans, lentil, mash, spinach
Nawor	Sesame, maize, dry milk, lentil, nakhud, mash, spinach
Qarabagh	Spinach
Zenakhan	Sesame, short rice, beans, dry milk, lentil, nakhud, mash, spinach

Source: UNIDATA, June-October, 1990

III.2 Prices of Food Items

Prices of 14 selected food items in different districts of Ghazni province are given in Table III.2. The prices show a wide variation across the districts. The price variation is the highest in case of potatoes, where the change from the lowest to the highest price is 252 percent. Potatoes were selling at the lowest price in the districts of Deh Yak, Ghazni and Zenakhan and at the highest price in Qarabagh district. The lowest price variation is registered for mutton, the difference in the lowest and the highest prices being 125 percent. Mutton was selling at the lowest price in Jaghori, Khawaja Omri and

Zenakhan and at the highest price in Nawor. Significant price differences for all other important food items are observed between various districts of the province.

Table III.2: Prices of Food Items - 1990

(Prices in Afs./kg)

Food Items	Ab Band	Andar	Deh Yak	Gelan	Ghazni	Jaghatu	Jaghori
Wheat	90	89	123	93	85	103	116
Barley	75	55	96	72	75	96	83
Rice (Long)	329	219	205	274	274	260	247
Rice (Short)	438	438	N.A.	479	410	N.A.	N.A.
Maize	68	62	55	55	55	82	N.A.
Potatoes	41	48	27	55	27	41	48
Edible Oil	616	616	685	548	616	685	582
Tea (Black)	1,917	1,726	2,200	1,945	2,200	2,300	2,192
Tea (Green)	2,055	1,822	2,100	2,082	2,500	2,400	2,192
Sugar	342	356	479	351	411	411	438
Salt	48	55	55	55	34	48	55
Beef	685	548	685	712	616	753	548
Mutton	959	959	890	959	849	931	822
Chicken*	1,700	2,000	1,800	2,000	1,800	1,800	2,000

BASIC STATISTICS - GHAZNI PROVINCE

Area:	21,381 square kilometer
Geography:	
Altitude:	1,980 - 3,225 meters
Capital:	Ghazni
No. of Woloswalis:	9 (Andar, Ghazni, Jaghatu, Jaghori, Malestan, Moqor, Nawa, Nawor, Qarabagh)
No. of Alaqadaris:	6 (Ab Band, Deh Yak, Gelan, Khawaja- Omri, Kiro, Zenakhan)
Planning Region:	East-Central
Bordering Provinces:	Bamyan, Kabul, Logar, Parwan, Wardak
Population:	
Population 1979:	601,083
Population Density 1979:	28 per square kilometer
Population 1990 (without refugees):	700,794
Population Density 1990 (without refugees):	33 per square kilometer
Refugees in Pakistan 1990 (estimated):	52,090
Refugees in Iran 1990 (estimated):	17,800
Urbanization:	4.7 percent
Resource Base:	
Agricultural Products & Natural Resources:	Wheat, fruits & forests, animal husbandry
Main Industrial Products:	Woolen carpets, leather products, handloom cloth, cast iron & copper products

Table III.2 (contd.)

Food Items	Khawaja Omri	Kiro	Moqor	Nawa	Nawor	Qarabagh	Zenakhan
Wheat	110	96	104	99	137	103	96
Barley	96	62	82	62	82	68	68
Rice (Long)	247	260	233	274	164	233	219
Rice (Short)	N.A.	342	479	356	479	342	N.A.
Maize	82	68	82	62	N.A.	82	82
Potatoes	34	62	62	55	48	68	27
Edible Oil	685	616	616	548	563	548	603
Tea (Black)	2,300	1,726	1,781	1,800	1,918	1,507	2,100
Tea (Green)	2,400	1,900	1,103	2,000	2,397	2,329	2,000
Sugar	466	329	355	356	342	356	479
Salt	48	55	62	47	62	44	55
Beef	685	767	712	822	685	712	616
Mutton	822	904	952	959	1,027	849	822
Chicken*	1,200	2,000	2,000	2,500	2,000	1,500	1,100

Note: * price per bird
N.A. = Itme no tavailable

Source: UNIDATA, June-October, 1990

Price data on certain food items for a small number of districts has been collected by the UNHCR from 1986 onwards. A comparison of the UNIDATA 1990 survey prices with the UNHCR prices reveals erratic price movement for different commodities over time. In the case of wheat, for example, price per kilogram (kg) varied between Afs.67 and Afs.86 in 1989 and rose to the range of Afs.85 to Afs.123 in 1990. The average price of one kilogram of potatoes came down from Afs.64 in 1989 to Afs.46 in 1990. In the case of green tea, the price movement took a completely different turn; its lower price limit fell and the upper price limit rose, moving the price range from Afs.1,200-2,000 per kg in 1989 to Afs.1,103-2,500 per kg in 1990. The price range moved upwards for sugar, beef, mutton, black tea and edible oil, changing from Afs.63-250 per kg to Afs.329-475 per kg for sugar, from Afs.380-450 per kg to Afs.548-822 per kg for beef, from Afs.600-700 per kg to Afs.822-1,027 per kg for mutton, from Afs.375-438 per kg to Afs.548-685 per kg for edible oil and from Afs.1,000-1,400 per kg to Afs.1,507-2,300 per kg for black tea (UNHCR,1990a,pp.3, 13,20-21,27,34,37,42-44). Similar trend must have been at work for other commodities but time-series price data is not available for most food items.

The variation in prices of food items from one geographic area to another has also been recorded by some other sources. In the Orkand Corporation Report (cited in Nathan & Berger,1990,n.p.), the average wheat price per kilogram in the Eastern Provinces (Ghazni being one of them) ranged from Afs.31 to Afs.43 in April/May, 1987; the difference was much larger in the winter of 1986/87 when the price of wheat ranged from Afs.32 to Afs.57 per kg. The report also showed a steep increase in the price of wheat over time; in Ghazni province, the price jumped from Afs.20 per kg in April/May 1985 to Afs.34 per kg during the same months in 1987, signifying a 70 percent increase in two years. The source citing the Orkand Corporation Report does not mention how the data on prices was collected. However, if the prices provided reflect the trend in the whole province, then since April/May 1986/87, the average unit price of wheat has increased by 203 percent over about three years, taking into account the UNIDATA average wheat price in 1990.

The average price and price range in 1990 for selected food items in the province of Ghazni are given in Table III.3.

Table III.3: Average Price and Price Range of Food Items

(Prices in Afs./kg)

Food Item	Average Price	Price Range
Wheat	103	85-137
Barley	76	55-96
Rice (long)	246	164-329
Rice (short)	418	342-479
Maize	70	55-82
Potatoes	46	27-68
Edible Oil	604	548-685
Tea (black)	1,978	1,507-2,300
Tea (Green)	2,091	1,103-2,500
Sugar	391	329-479
Salt	52	34-62
Beef	682	548-822
Mutton	907	822-1,027
Chicken	1,800	1,100-2,500

Source: UNIDATA, June-October, 1990

Cows, sheep and goats are available in all the districts of Ghazni province. There is a wide range of prices of these animals in various districts. Whereas the highest price for cow is 133 percent greater than the lowest price, the difference increases to 233 percent in the case of goats and to 275 percent in the case of sheep. At the time of the UNIDATA survey, the lowest price for a cow was Afs.110,000 and the highest Afs.200,000 in the districts of Zenakhan and Qarabagh, respectively. In 7 out of 14 districts, a cow was sold at a price of Afs.150,000. The lowest price for sheep was Afs.29,000 in the districts of Deh Yak and Nawor and the highest price of Afs.55,000 was found in Moqor. The price of a goat ranged from Afs.12,000 in Andar and Jaghori to Afs.28,000 in Ghazni. The prices of animals in various districts are given in Table III.4.

Table III.4: Animal Prices - 1990

(Prices in 000 Afs.)

District	Cow	Sheep	Goat
Ab Band	150	45	15
Andar	150	40	12
Deh Yak	150	30	25
Gelan	150	45	18
Ghazni	150	30	28
Jaghatu	170	35	27
Jaghori	150	25	12
Khawaja Omri	170	28	25
Kiro	180	25	18
Moqor	120	55	24
Nawa	180	45	16
Nawor	150	20	15
Qarabagh	200	30	20
Zenakhan	110	20	18

Source: UNIDATA, June-October, 1990

IV. AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

IV.1 Physical Resources

Ghazni province lies at the foothills of the Hindukush, where semi-desert land gradually gives way to desert. The population is mostly concentrated along the rivers which constitute the essential source of local irrigation. Due to the vast flat land and adequate underlying water, Ghazni basin could be very productive if the subterranean water supplies are tapped.

In the provincial profile prepared by the UNHCR, a good description of the physical resources in agriculture is provided, main points of which are recounted here. The main economic activities in Ab Band district are centred around agriculture, horticulture and animal husbandry. Irrigated land is cultivated on a three years rotation basis which was also the practice before the war. District Andar has good agricultural land and a developed irrigation system. The most important irrigation system in the province, called Band-i-Sardeh, is also located here. Agricultural farming, orchards and animal husbandry constitute the farming activities in district Deh Yak. Over 50 percent of the land here is rain fed. Irrigated land is cultivated on three years rotation basis, as before the war. Agriculture and animal husbandry are the most important economic activities in district Gelan. Irrigated land here is also cultivated on a three years rotation basis. Ghazni district's economy also consists of agriculture, horticulture and animal husbandry. In some parts of the district land is cultivated on two to three years rotation basis. Economic activities in Jaghatu district comprise of agriculture and animal husbandry. Fruits are also grown here. Destruction in Khowgiani valley in this district has led to a reduced agricultural output and food deficiency. In Jaghori, the main farm activities consist of agriculture and livestock breeding. However, animal husbandry has a limited share in the economy, as the number of cattle has declined during the past decade and have been replaced by goats. In district Khawaja Omri, the main economic activities consist of agriculture and animal husbandry. Fruit orchards of different varieties also exist here. Agriculture, orchards and animal husbandry form the base of the economy in Kiro district. Land here is cultivated on a two years rotation basis. Agriculture and animal husbandry are main components of the economy in Malestan. Eighty percent of the land is irrigated here. In district Moqor, agricultural land is found mainly around the Moqor centre. Land here is cultivated on a three years rotation. Raising sheep and goats is the most important economic activity in Nawa. Agriculture and fruit orchards have a very small share in the local economy. All the agricultural land has been cultivated even during the war in Nawor district. The area under rained land here is greater than the area under irrigated land. Shortage of water, lack of maintenance of karezes and participation of men in war has led to a reduced agricultural output in the district. Agriculture, animal husbandry and orchards make up the main economic activities in district Qarabagh. Three-fourth of the agricultural land is irrigated here. In district Zenakhan, the important farming occupations are agriculture and animal husbandry. Irrigated land is cultivated on a three years rotation basis. Due to the destruction of the irrigation system in some areas during the war, only 12 percent of the land is presently under cultivation (UNHCR,1990b, pp.12,14,19,23,27,30,34-35,39,42,46,49,51-52,54,59).

IV.2 Farming System and Land Tenure

According to the UNIDATA survey involving 10 landholders in each main village surveyed, 84 percent of the total cultivated area is used for seasonal crops in Ghazni province; in addition, 2 percent of the land is under orchards and another 14 percent is kept as temporary fallow. Share of different districts in the total cultivated area in the province is uneven, and Qarabagh district alone has more than one third of the cultivated area. The district also has the highest share of the total area under seasonal crops in the province, comprising 41 percent of the area. Nawor district has the smallest share of land going to seasonal crops which is only one percent of the provincial total. The district's share and position is the same in relation to the area used for orchards. The districts of Gelan and Ghazni each has 17 percent of the provincial land for orchards and are on top of the other districts in that regard. Deh Yak has the highest and Ghazni the lowest proportion of the fallow land in the province, their share being 15 percent and one percent, respectively. Within the district, however, 10 percent of the cultivable land in Deh Yak and 5 percent of the cultivable area in Ghazni is kept as temporary fallow. In Table:IV.1, the findings of the UNIDATA survey are presented.

According to the survey conducted by the Swedish Committee for Afghanistan (SCA), the average number of farm workers per household is 2.2 in Ghazni province (for comments on SCA survey methdology, see Annex. C). The owner-occupiers are 69 percent of the total number of farmers, forming the largest group of farmers in the province. Of the other categories, share-croppers are 13 percent, caretakers are 9 percent and owner-occupiers-cum-sharecroppers are 8 percent of the total farm population in the province; in addition, tenants comprise 2 percent of the farmers in the province and are the smallest group with respect to land tenure. The average number of jeribs (one jerib = 0.2 hactares) per farm is 53.6 for tenants, 33.3 for owner-occupiers as well as for owner-occupiers-cum-sharecroppers, 32.3 for sharecroppers and 22 for owner-occupiers-cum-tenants (SCA,1990c, Tables:62,64,65b,n.p.).

The SCA also reports that the proportion of cultivated area per farm decreased substantially between 1978 and 1989; whereas in 1987, 45 percent of the farmers cultivated between 20 to 40 jeribs, their ratio came down to 12 percent in 1989. In 1989, 50 percent of the farmers cultivated less than 20 jeribs compared to less than 30 percent of farmers falling in that category in 1978 (SCA,1989b,p.41).

Table IV.1: Use of Agricultural Land

(Area in jeribs)

District	Cultivated	Seasonal Crop	Orchards	Temporary Fallow
Ab Band	546	328	7	211
Andar	1,040	593	21	426
Deh Yak	6,220	5,547	73	600
Gelan	1,397	750	103	544
Ghazni	1,129	969	104	56
Jaghatu	356	296	60	-
Jaghori	666	552	49	65
Khawaja Omri	1,065	1,002	63	-
Kiro	1,133	640	36	457
Moqor	932	580	7	345
Nawa	1,440	855	20	565
Nawor	255	253	2	-
Qarabagh	10,659	10,017	50	592
Zenakhan	2,143	1,877	29	237

Source: UNIDATA, June-October, 1990

The UNHCR reports that in Andar, there are a very small number of big landowners and majority of the farmers are owner-cultivators. Labour is hired for 25 percent share of the produce. Most of the inhabitants in Nawor district are poor farmers or farm workers (UNHCR,1990b, pp.11-12).

IV.3 Irrigation System

Water is a very scarce resource in Ghazni province. In the northern districts of Khawaja Omri, Zenakhan and Ghazni, and in some parts of Qarabagh, there is insufficient water even for subsistence farming. Before the war as well, farmers cultivated on irrigated land on a three years rotation basis because of the shortage of water. It rains regularly during the spring and there are scattered showers during the summer which also provide seasonal supply of water. Autumn is the driest season.

Karezes in the province supply most of the water for irrigation. In some areas, pumps were introduced but their use was mostly discontinued by 1989 due to non-availability of fuel. There is a large irrigation project based on Band-i-Sardeh dam in Andar, and a small dam called Band-i-Sultan in Wardak province provides water for irrigation to parts of Khawaja Omri, Deh Yak and Ghazni districts. The war has further depleted the already meager supply of water because of damages to and lack of maintenance of karezes.

Tubewells, wells, springs and karezes are used as the main means of irrigation in Ghazni province, as determined by the UNIDATA survey. Tubewells are in use in 3 out of 14 districts surveyed. Jaghori has the largest (44%) and Kiro the lowest (22%) share of tubewells in the province. Wells are used for irrigation in 13 districts. The relative use of wells in various districts is very uneven; whereas Jaghori has 29 percent of the wells reported during the survey, only 8 percent of the wells are reported from the six districts of Ab Band, Andar, Kiro, Moqor, Nawa and Nawor together. Kiro, where less than one percent of the wells are reported, has the smallest share of this irrigation facility. Springs are available as means of irrigation in only 7 districts. Jaghori with 58 percent of the springs reported in the province is on the top in use of springs while Deh Yak and Khawaja Omri each with less than one percent of the springs are at the bottom. Karezes are used for irrigation in all the districts. Jaghori with 67 percent of the karezes reported in the province has the major share of the water channel. Qarabagh has another 29 percent of the karezes reported in the province. All other districts together share only 14 percent of the karezes. Jaghori has the largest share of all different irrigation facilities reported in the province, while Kiro has the smallest share of irrigation facilities available. The irrigation facilities reported during the survey are presented in Table:IV.2.

The UNHCR also provides a description of irrigation facilities in individual districts which is summerised here. In Ab Band, the situation of water supply in the past decade has worsened because many karezes are not cleaned or have dried up. This has adversely affected the harvests in the district.

In Andar, there is a large irrigation project based on Band-i-Sardeh dam. The dam's construction was started by the Soviets twenty years ago. At its full capacity the dam irrigated 80,000 hectares of land, mainly in Andar and also some areas in Kiro. At present only 40 percent of the original acreage is cultivated due to the poor state of its canals. The lake at the dam can cover an area of 8x2 kilometers when full. At present only half of that capacity is being used. Water pumps are also introduced in the district but their use has been discontinued in most cases due to non-availability of fuel. There are 150 privately owned water pumps in the district and they have affected the water table in the vicinity. Norwegian Committee for Afghanistan (NCA) has provided 30 water pumps in Andar but lack of fuel has restricted their use.

Table IV.2: Use of Irrigation Sources

District	Tubewells	Wells	Springs	Karezes
Ab Band	-	30	-	8
Andar	-	69	-	7
Deh Yak	-	656	5	40
Gelan	-	104	-	8
Ghazni	-	-	-	13
Jaghatu	-	145	128	39
Jaghori	4	1,040	576	1,183
Khawaja Omri	-	200	5	89
Kiro	2	20	-	8
Moqor	-	54	10	9
Nawa	-	37	-	9
Nawor	-	81	125	10
Qarabagh	3	768	147	335
Zenakhan	-	350	-	12

Source: UNIDATA, June-October, 1990

Deh Yak mostly consists of desert land and the proportion of non-irrigated area there is greater than that of irrigated area. The system of irrigation consists of karezes, juis and springs, many of which are not in working condition. Karezes have been damaged due to the war. The main jui coming to Deh Yak from Ghazni was destroyed during the war, rendering most of the cultivable area un-irrigated. Laghawat village is irrigated by a 25 kilometers long stream which originates in Band-i-Sultan. Between 1986 and 1988, an NGO had provided 36 to 40 water pumps which could not be used because of non-availability of fuel.

Gelan has been depending on karezes for most of its irrigation needs. As karezes have not been maintained during the past ten years, the water supply has been adversely affected.

In district Ghazni, canals, karezes, streams and water pumps are used for irrigation. Canals bringing water from Band-i-Sultan have been damaged by flooding, especially wherever they cross creeks. Some areas are self-sufficient in water but others face severe shortage. In Wahgaz, 10 out of 70 karezes are completely destroyed and the rest are clogged due to lack of maintenance. Fifty springs are also completely destroyed.

In the eastern part of Jaghatu district, irrigation facilities consist of juis, springs and karezes. In the western part of the district, however, there is a relative shortage of water; springs, rains and melted snow provide the means of irrigation. Only one third of the agricultural land is irrigated. It is estimated that 60 percent of the 180 karezes are not functioning and the rest are clogged.

Irrigation system in Jaghori consists of rivers, karezes and springs. Agricultural land on the mountain and hill slopes is irrigated by water from river and land in the plains is irrigated by karezes. Canals are in good condition but karezes require cleaning. Because of the blocked karezes agricultural output has dropped by 45 percent during the past ten years. Except in the year 1989-90, snowfall in the past decade has also decreased by 60 percent, thus adversely affecting the supply of water.

Khawaja Omri was a district with surplus water supply in the past. Western part of the district received water from karezes and streams whereas in the east several areas used water coming from Band-i-Sultan; other villages used karez water. At present a large number of farmers can only cultivate between 25 to 30 percent of their land due to the shortage of water. Many karezes need cleaning and irrigation system needs to be rehabilitated. Construction of Band-i-Sardeh dam had brought much land under cultivation in an otherwise dry district. But in recent years the flow of water from the dam has dropped. Due to lack of maintenance, 20 out of a total of 150 karezes are dry, 45 karezes carry water only up to 40 percent of their original capacity and the remaining 50 carry water at 80 percent of their capacity. Farmers estimate that crop output has declined by 60 percent due to shortage of water.

Besides canals, juis, springs and karezes, two small rivers are also part of the irrigation system in Kiro. Construction of dams on these rivers would help improve the water shortage situation in the province to a great extent.

In Malestan, canals, springs and karezes are used for irrigation. Streams feeding the canals are cleaned every year but dams along the canals have been damaged resulting in a reduced supply of water. Karezes have been either partially or completely

I. BASIC ADMINISTRATIVE AND ECONOMIC FEATURES

I.1. Administrative Features

The province is a part of the agro-ecological planning region of East-Central, which also includes the provinces of Bamyan, Logar, Wardak, Parwan and Kabul. In 1979, the province had 16 administrative units, comprising eleven Woloswalis (districts) and five Alaqadaris (smaller districts). The Woloswalis included Ajristan, Andar, Bahram Shaheed, Ghazni, Jaghatu, Jaghori, Malestan, Moqor, Nawa, Nawor and Qarabagh. The Alaqadaris consisted of Ab Band, Deh Yak, Gelan, Kiro and Zenakhan. Ghazni was the capital of the province. Based on the information provided in the locality gazetteer by the government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA), some basic administrative and geographic features of the province are given in Table I.1.

As shown at the table, the total area of the province is 23,378 kilometers and the altitude in various administrative units varies from 1,980 meters to 3,500 meters.

After 1979, changes were made in the administrative setup of the province. The districts of Ajristan and Bahram Shaheed were abolished. The area under Ajristan was distributed among Nawor and Malestan districts. Part of the area under Bahram Shaheed was included in Jaghatu district while with the rest a new district of Khawaja Omri was created. The new administrative setup and it's geographic features, as provided by Eighmy, are presented in Table I.2.

Eighmy gives the total area of the province as 21,381.3 square kilometers which is 1,996.7 square kilometers less than that given by the DRA (Eighmy, 1990,n.p.). In fact, as the comparison of Table I.1 and Table I.2 shows, the areas of districts provided by the two sources consistently differ from each other. For our purposes, the estimates by Eighmy are taken as reference, particularly because they incorporate the administrative changes effected after 1979.

Another significant difference in the two sources concerns the altitude of district Zenakhan. Eighmy estimates the altitude of the district to be 2,500 meters, which is 1,000 meters less than that given by the DRA. A small difference in altitude is also noted for district Jaghatu.

According to Eighmy, the area of the districts ranges from merely 174.3 square kilometers for Khawaja Omri to 5,815.8 square kilometers for Nawor. Seven of the 15 districts have areas less than 1,000 square kilometers. The altitude ranges from 1,920 meters for Gelan to 3,225 meters for Nawor. The districts having an altitude of 2,500 meters or more include Jaghatu, Malestan, Nawor and Zenakhan; for the rest of the 11 districts the clogged.

In Moqor, karezes are the main source of irrigation but they have not been cleaned for many years. Farmers have discontinued their efforts to clean karezes in the district because of the high costs involved and non-availability of tools. Water shortage has increased during the past one decade and it has adversely affected agricultural production.

Karezes are the most important means of irrigation in Nawor district. In rained areas wells are also dug to water the crops. Rained area is greater in size than the irrigated area. Karezes in the district have not been cleaned during for the last decade, leading to an immense shortage of water, decline in the crop output and increase in the price of wheat. The Austrian Relief Committee (ARC) has reported that the situation there is desperate.

In Qarabagh, only 37 of the 243 karezes are fully functional. Ninety-three percent of the karezes are partially working due to lack of maintenance. Reduction in snowfall and rainfall during the past ten years has also reduced the flow of water in karezes.

Before 1978, Zenakhan was self sufficient in food but now because of damages due to the war and lack of maintenance the flow of water in karezes has decreased considerably, resulting in food deficiency. In some villages only 12 percent of the land is being cultivated each year. Some of the villages are getting water for irrigation from Zenakhan dam and the rest of the land is rained (UNHCR,1990b,pp.8,10-12,14-15,18-19,23,26,28,31,35, 39,43,46-47,51-52,54,58-59).

IV.4 Crop Production

According to the SCA survey, more than 20 percent of the farmers in Ghazni grow six crops compared to two or three crops grown by most of the farmers in other provinces of Afghanistan. Ghazni also has the largest average area under irrigated wheat in the East-Central region. However, the area under irrigated wheat fell from an average of 18 jeribs before the war to 11 jeribs in 1987, showing a 37 percent decline. Yield of irrigated wheat also fell by 37 percent during the same period, showing the highest proportion of decline in the country. Decline in yield for other crops was 62 percent for alfalfa, 55 percent for grapes, 47 percent for rained wheat and 34 percent for maize. Yield on those crops was already below the national average in 1978, so this large fall from a small agricultural production base has very severe economic consequences for Ghazni (SCA,1989b.pp.41-42).

The UNIDATA survey of 10 landholders per main village shows that wheat, alfalfa and potatoes are the major crops in Ghazni province. Clover, and dry onions are among the other important crops. Wheat is grown over 84 percent of the area under seasonal crops in the province, while the area covered by other crops include 9 percent for alfalfa, 3 percent for potatoes, 2 percent for clover and one percent for dry onions. Rice is grown on one percent of the area and that too only in Moqor district.

The survey also shows that Qarabagh district has the highest and Jaghatu district the lowest share of the wheat growing area in the province, having 39 percent and one percent, respectively, of the area under the crop. Qarabagh also has the major share of land under alfalfa and potato, being 69 percent and 18 percent, respectively, of the total area. Nawor having only one percent of the land under alfalfa has the smallest share. All other districts of the province together share 30 percent of the total area under alfalfa. In Ab Band and Jaghatu together, potatoes are grown on less than 0.5 percent of the total area under the crop. The shares of different crops in various districts of Ghazni province are shown in Table IV.3.

The UNHCR reports that the main crops and fruits are wheat, corn, barley, melon and water melon in Ab Band; wheat, corn, barley and potatoes in Andar; wheat, barley, alfalfa, potatoes, peas, grapes, apricots, mulberries, apples and almonds in Deh Yak; wheat, corn, barley, melon, grapes, apples and apricot in Gelan; wheat, fodder, barley, maize, vegetables, grapes, apricots, apples, mulberries and peaches in Ghazni; wheat, barley, fodder, maize, apples, almonds, mulberries, and plums in Jaghatu; wheat, potatoes, barley, animal fodder, pulses, vegetables, apricots, mulberries, apples, almonds, peaches and grapes in Jaghori; wheat, barley, corn, potatoes, apples, apricots, peaches and grapes in Khawaja Omri; wheat, potatoes, fodder, barley, tobacco, sugarbeet, vegetables, melon, grapes, apricots, apples, peaches and almonds in Kiro; wheat, barley, potatoes, animal fodder and soybeans in Malestan; wheat in Moqor; almonds and grapes in Nawa; wheat, barley and baquli(a type of lentil) in Nawor; wheat, barley, maize, leeks, onions, potatoes, apricots, apples, grapes, walnuts, cherries and peaches in Qarabagh; and wheat, barley, corn and potatoes in Zenakhan (UNHCR,1990b,pp.8,11,14,23,27,29,35,39,42,46,49,51-52,54-55,59).

Table IV.3: Seasonal Crops and Area under Cultivation

(Area in jeribs)

District	Wheat	Alfalfa	Potatoes	Clover	Dry Onions	Total (*)
Ab Band	278	49	1	-	-	328
Andar	502	47	41	-	3	593
Deh Yak	5,364	68	52	63	-	5,547
Gelan	649	58	40	-	4	750
Ghazni	710	48	102	45	53	969
Jaghatu	251	40	2	3	-	296
Jaghori	376	83	37	54	1	552
Khawaja Omri	877	45	50	30	-	1,002
Kiro	513	49	46	-	33	640
Moqor	480	47	36	-	4	580
Nawa	631	71	90	12	1	855
Nawor	166	34	43	10	-	253
Qarabagh	8,167	1,517	127	196	10	10,017
Zenakhan	1,747	49	52	23	4	1,877

(*) Total also includes the area under rice and tomatoes.

Source: UNIDATA, June-October, 1990

IV.5 Farm Inputs and Incentives

IV.5.1 Seeds

According to the SCA survey, the ratio of farmers using improved seed for irrigated wheat in Ghazni province had declined by 100 percent between 1978 and 1987 (SCA,1990b,pp.27-28). At the time of the UNIDATA survey, both the long and the short varieties of rice seed were not available in any of the districts of Ghazni. Wheat seed was available only in Nawor, selling at a price of Afs.164 per kilogram.

Table IV.4: Prices and Availability of Seeds - 1990

District	Wheat	Rice(Long)	Rice(Short)
Nawor	164 Afs./kg	N.A.	N.A.

Note: N.A. = Item not available

Source: UNIDATA, June-October, 1990

IV.5.2 Fertilizer

According to the SCA survey, 58 percent of the farmers in Ghazni province were using both types of fertilizer (grey & white) before the war, but their ratio had come down to 2 percent in 1987. Before the war, 18 percent farmers did not use any fertilizer at all; by 1987, however, their ratio had risen to 66 percent. It is important to note here that the amount of different varieties of fertilizer applied in 1978 was above the national average but it came down to below the national average in 1987. Despite such a dramatic decline in the use of fertilizer after the war, the farmers in the province did not consider it as one of their main problems (SCA,1990a,p.44).

According to the UNIDATA survey, grey fertilizer was selling at the highest price of Afs.160 per kilogram (kg) in the district of Ghazni and at the lowest price of Afs.44 per kg in Kiro. Grey fertilizer was not available in the districts of Andar, Jaghatu, Jaghori and Zenakhan. The highest price of white fertilizer was Afs.100 per kg in Deh Yak and its lowest price of Afs.38 per kg was recorded in Kiro. None of the fertilizers were available in Andar.

There is a significant variation in the prices of both varieties of fertilizer between various districts. Price of the grey fertilizer is 364 percent higher in Ghazni, the district with the highest price, than in Kiro, the district with the lowest price. In the case of white fertilizer the difference between the highest and the lowest prices is 263 percent. Increase in the prices of both types of fertilizer over time may be significant but comparable data is not available. Prices for both types of fertilizer in various districts of Ghazni are given in Table IV.5.

Table IV.5: Fertilizer Prices and Availability - 1990

Name of District	Grey Afs/kg	White Afs/kg	Name of District	Grey Afs/kg	White Afs/kg
Ab Band	129	69	Kh.Omri	120	56
Andar	N.A.	N.A.	Kiro	44	38
Deh Yak	140	100	Moqor	130	70
Gelan	140	64	Nawa	130	70
Ghazni	160	80	Nawor	80	70
Jaghatu	N.A.	50	Qarabagh	74	48
Jaghori	N.A.	52	Zenakhan	N.A.	50

Note: N.A. = Item not available

Source: UNIDATA, June-October, 1990

The information provided by the UNHCR regarding the fertilizer use in Ghazni province is also given here. According to the source, chemical fertilizer used in Andar district is imported from Pakistan. In Jaghori, animal manure, previously used as fertilizer, is now consumed as household energy source and the land remains without fertilizer. Most farmers cannot either support the cost of fertilizer or the cost of its transportation. In Moqor, some farmers use DAP and urea imported from Pakistan but the prices of the both are very high. Animal manure is used as fertilizer in both Malestan and Nawor. Due to the damage caused to the main bazaar in Moqor during the war, it is now hard to get sufficient supplies of DAP and urea fertilizers which are imported from Pakistan (UNHCR,1990b,pp.11,26,35,43,46,52,54,58).

IV.6 Farm Power

According to the SCA survey, 28.3 percent of families in Ghazni province did not own any oxen in 1978. The ratio of farmers owning one ox was 26.2 percent and of those owning two oxen was 42.3 percent (SCA,1990f,Tables:12-16,n.p.). The number of oxen per family had declined significantly by 1989, when 59 percent of the farmers had no oxen, 20 percent had only one ox and only 19 percent had two oxen (SCA,1990c,Table:111,n.p.). At present, fewer farmers own draught oxen in the province than any other in the East-Central zone (SCA,1990f,p.19).

The decline in the number of oxen is also reflected in the form of increasing prices for oxen in the province. The price of an ox was Afs.37,500 in September 1987, increasing to Afs.47,500 in September 1988 and Afs.125,000 in December 1989. Tractors of the make of Ford and Massey Ferguson were being used in the province at that time (VITA,1990,n.p.). The SCA survey also reported an increased use of hired tractors with the decline in the number of oxen owned and hired by the farmers in the province. In 1989, 55 percent of the farmers were using hired tractors as the proportion of farmers owning oxen came down to 43 percent. The ratio of farmers hiring oxen at that time was 9 percent (SCA,1990c,Table:119). Similar findings on the use of tractor are reported by the UNHCR (UNHCR,1990b, p.2).

The UNIDATA survey found that tractors were not being used in the districts of Khawaja Omri, Jaghatu and Jaghori. The highest price of a tractor at the time of the survey was recorded as Afs.4,500,000 in district Ghazni and the lowest as Afs.1,950,000 in Qarabagh. The modal price of a tractor works out to be Afs.3,000,000, for which it was available in Andar, Gelan, Kiro, Moqor and Nawa. The price and availability of tractors in various districts of Ghazni are given in Table IV.6.

Table IV.6: Price and Availability of Farm Power - 1990

(Prices in 000 Afs.)

Name of District	Price of Tractor	Name of District	Price of Tractor	Name of District	Price of Tractor
Ab Band	2,600	Jaghatu	N.A.	Moqor	3,000
Andar	3,000	Jaghori	N.A.	Nawa	3,000
Deh Yak	4,000	Kh.Omri	N.A.	Nawor	2,500
Gelan	3,000	Kiro	3,000	Qarabagh	1,950
Ghazni	4,500	Malestan	N.A.	Zenakhan	2,700

Source: UNIDATA, June-October, 1990

The UNHCR findings about the farm power situation in various districts of the province are also given here. In Andar, tractors, threshers and a wide range of machinery and spare parts are available at Band-i-Sardeh agricultural project. The workshops here are in good condition but lack of professional staff and non-availability of fuel has prevented a proper use of these valuable resources.

Before 1979, there were 40 tractors in Deh Yak, of which 20 are now available. It is also estimated that there were 1,200 pair of oxen in 1978 of which only 200 pairs are now left. In the Rabat area, farmers now use donkeys to plough because enough fodder is not available for oxen in the winter.

In Ghazni centre, the number of oxen has dropped from 1,100 to 110 pairs during the past eleven years. The number of tractors has increased during the same period from 15 to 35.

The number of oxen came down from 2,500 in 1978 to 150 in 1989 in Jaghatu. The number of tractors has increased from 2 to 10 during the same period.

Few oxen are available in Jaghori and most farmers use donkeys for cultivation. The are 50 tractors in the district at present but high fuel prices have made their use very expensive.

In Khawaja Omri, donkeys are used by most of the farmers for cultivation due to high prices of oxen. However, oxen and tractors are also being used on a limited scale for farming in the district.

The number of oxen pairs in Kiro came down form 1,000 in 1978 to 20 in 1989; the number of tractors increased from 5 to 25 during the same period.

In Malestan, oxen are used to plough; there are 2 tractors in use of farmers at present.

Tractors are also available in Moqor.

In Nawa, both tractors and oxen are used for cultivation.

In Nawor, one pair of oxen, on average, is available per family. A few farmers also own tractors in this district.

In Qarabagh, tractors are more readily available than oxen. The high cost of hiring tractors, however, has restricted their use.

Donkeys are commonly used to plough in Zenakhan because farmers cannot provide fodder for oxen during the winter. Price of oxen is also very high in this area. Tractors could be rented here at a charge of Afs.1,000 per hour in October 1989 (UNHCR,1990b,pp.10,13,15,26,28,31,33,35,39,41,46,49,51,55,59).

Table IV.7: Farm Machinery and Equipment

District/Equipment	Tractors	Threshers	Sprayers	Mills	Ploughs	Tillers
Ab Band	5	-	-	-	4	-
Andar	8	2	-	-	8	9
Deh Yak	16	-	-	14	36	16
Gelan	8	-	-	-	2	1
Ghazni	48	-	-	14	59	4
Jaghatu	-	-	-	3	43	-
Jaghori	22	5	12	243	1,280	4
Khawaja Omri	2	-	-	12	200	-
Kiro	5	-	-	-	2	-
Moqor	4	-	-	3	4	-
Nawa	6	-	-	-	6	-
Nawor	2	10	-	49	1,005	-
Qarabagh	162	2	17	129	705	153
Zenakhan	30	3	-	7	30	21

Source: UNIDATA, June-October, 1990

According to the UNIDATA survey, threshers, sprayers, mills, ploughs, tillers and grain drills are being used, in addition to tractors, as farm machinery and equipment in Ghazni province. Qarabagh district with 51 percent, and Khawaja Omri and Nawor together with less than one percent have respectively the highest and the lowest share of tractors in use in the province. In the case of threshers, the highest share of 45 percent is of Nawor and the lowest share of 9 percent each is of Andar and Qarabagh. Threshers are not being used in 9 out of 14 districts. Sprayers are being used in the districts of Qarabagh and Jaghori only, both having 59 percent and 41 percent, respectively, of the sprayers in the province. Jaghori has the leading share of 51 percent of the mills while Jaghatu and Moqor each have less than one percent of the mills. There is a high concentration of ploughs in the three districts of Jaghori, Nawor and Qarabagh, which together have 88 percent of the ploughs in the province. The districts of Ab Band, Andar, Gelan, Kiro, Moqor and Nawa together have less than 1 percent of the ploughs in the province. Qarabagh with 77 percent and Gelan with less than one percent of the tillers in the province are at the top and the bottom positions, respectively. Tillers are not being used in 7 districts at all. The use of grain drills is reported in the district of Deh Yak only. The number and availability of farm equipment reported in the sample villages are given in Table IV.7.

IV.7 Major Constraints in Agriculture

According to the SCA survey, every aspect of agricultural production needs urgent support in Ghazni province. It is, therefore, hard to decide from where to start the assistance program. However, irrigation system repair and cleaning, shortage of farm power and non-availability of fertilizer need attention on high priority basis (SCA,1989b,p.42).

According to the UNIDATA survey, the major constraints to agriculture reported by farmers in Ghazni include the non- availability of seeds, lack of locust infestation and pest control, non-availability of fuel for farm machinery and equipment, scarcity of farm power, non-availability of water and lack of capital. Important constraints in each district are given in Table IV.8.

Table IV.8: Major Constraints in Agriculture

District	Constraints
Ab Band	Scarcity of seeds, farm power, capital and fuel for farm machinery, lack of locust and pest control
Andar	Scarcity of seeds, farm power, water, capital and fuel for farm machinery, lack of locust and pest control
Deh Yak	Scarcity of seeds, lack of locust and pest control, scarcity of fuel for farm machinery, farm power, water and capital
Gelan	Scarcity of seeds, lack of locust and pest control, non-availability of fuel for farm machinery, farm power, water and capital
Ghazni	Scarcity of seeds, lack of locust and pest control, non-availability of fuel for farm machinery, farm power, water and capital
Jaghatu	Non-availability of seeds, lack of locust and pest control, non-availability of fuel for farm machinery, farm power, water and capital
Jaghori	Scarcity of seeds, lack of locust and pest control, non-availability of fuel for farm machinery, farm power, water and capital

Khawaja Omri	Scarcity of seeds, lack of locust and pest control, non-availability of fuel for farm machinery, farm power, water and capital
Kiro	Scarcity of seeds, lack of locust and pest control, non-availability of fuel for farm machinery, farm power, water and capital
Moqor	Scarcity of seeds, farm power,water and capital, lack of locust and pest control, non-availability of fuel for farm machinery, presence of mines
Nawa	Scarcity of seeds, lack of locust and pest control, non-availability of fuel for farm machinery, farm power and capital
Nawor	Scarcity of seeds, lack of locust and pest control, non-availability of fuel for farm machinery, farm power, water and capital
Qarabagh	Scarcity of seeds, lack of locust and pest control, non-availability of fuel for farm machinery, farm power, water and capital
Zenakhan	Scarcity of seeds, farm power and capital, lack of locust and pest control, non-availability of fuel for farm machinery

Source: UNIDATA, June-October, 1990

IV.8 Marketing

A U.N. source reports that a number of large bazaars exist along the major trading route on Kabul-Kandahar highway in Ghazni province, where foreign goods are sold. Traditional exports from the province include sheepskins, coats and woolen products but the volume of export has declined considerably due to the war (Operation Salam,1990,p.123). At present, the trade between Kabul and Ghazni through Kabul-Kandahar highway is also open and Russian made goods are readily available in bazaars (Mao & Thompson,1990,p.6).

The UNIDATA survey found, in all, 84 bazaars and 78 sarais in Ghazni province. No bazaars or sarais are found in the districts of Ab Band, Kiro and Khawaja Omri. Nawor has the largest share of bazaars in the province, being 60 percent of the total. Andar, Jaghatu, Moqor, Nawa and Zenakhan have the lowest of around one percent share of bazaars. Nawor with 64 percent and Andar and Jaghatu with one percent each of sarais in the province have the highest and the lowest shares, respectively. The market infrastructure in each district is given in Table IV.9.

According to the UNHCR, there is no central bazaar or fuel station in Ab Band district. However, there are a few shops in at least 11 of the villages. To purchase items not available locally, most people travel to the large bazaar in Moqor.

altitude is quite even, ranging from 1,980 meters to 2,400 meters. In fact, seven of the districts have altitude around 2,000 meters.

Table I.1: Administrative Divisions and Physical Characteristics by DRA

Name of District	Administration Status	Area (sq.km.)	Altitude
Ab Band	Alaqadari	1,131	2,040
Ajristan	Woloswali	1,231	2,570
Andar	Woloswali	818	2,075
Bahram Shaheed	Woloswali	617	2,500
Deh Yak	Alaqadari	724	2,150
Gelan	Alaqadari	1,045	1,980
Ghazni	Woloswali	526	2,200
Jaghatu	Woloswali	1,217	2,750
Jaghori	Woloswali	1,837	2,400
Kiro	Alaqadari	856	2,070
Malestan	Woloswali	1,975	2,900
Moqor	Woloswali	809	2,000
Nawa	Woloswali	2,542	2,015
Nawor	Woloswali	5,986	3,225
Qarabagh	Woloswali	1,810	2,080
Zenakhan	Alaqadari	254	3,500
	Province	23,378	1,980 - 3,500

Source: DRA, 1986

The province is dominated by Dari speaking tribes, and they almost exclusively inhabit the districts of Jaghori, Malestan and Nawor. Pushtu speaking tribes dominate in Ab Band, Kiro, Nawa and Zenakhan. In Andar, Deh Yak, Gelan, Ghazni, Jaghatu, Khawaja Omri, Moqor and Qarabagh both Dari and Pushtu speaking tribes are present.

Table IV.9: Market Infrastructure

Name of District	No. of Bazaars	No. of Sarais	Name of District	No. of Bazaars	No. of Sarais
Ab Band	-	-	Kh.Omri	-	-
Andar	1	1	Kiro	-	-
Deh Yak	5	4	Moqor	1	5
Gelan	2	3	Nawa	1	-
Ghazni	8	10	Nawor	50	50
Jaghatu	1	1	Qarabagh	3	2
Jaghori	11	2	Zenakhan	1	-

Source: UNIDATA, June-October, 1990

In Andar district, there is one bazaar and one sarai.

A major source of income for families in Deh Yak before 1979 was the export to Germany and the United States of long coats, jackets and waistcoats made of sheepskin. This trade has now stopped because of the shortage of manpower and resources. There are 5 small bazaars and 4 sarais in the district. There were 40 shops at the main bazaar before 1979, but now all except 10 to 12 shops have been destroyed. Clothes, food items and repair services as well as tea stalls are available in these bazaars. Donkeys, horses and vehicles are used to transport goods from and to the markets. Commodities are imported here from the Ghazni centre, Kabul and areas inside Pakistan.

There are 2 big bazaars and 3 sarais in Gelan. The main bazaar is in Rasana village with 250 shops and 6 restaurants. Three small bazaars, Shenki, Agha Jan and Bala Heer, have 12, 15 and 6 shops, respectively. There are a few shops in the villages of Purdel, Gari Qala, Hassan, Suja Ahmad, Ghundi, Lawang and Alakh. However, there is no fuel supply in the bazaars.

Ghazni district is located near Kabul-Kandahar highway which facilitates commerce. There are 8 bazaars and 10 sarais in this district. There is a very large bazaar at Rawza with 1,500 shops which also caters to the needs of the areas outside the district. There are a few shops in the villages, too. In Wahgaz there is a bazaar with 45 shops but only 8 of them are in business at present. There are only 2 diesel stations in Ghazni and both are under the Kabul government control. Commodities are generally imported here from Pakistan.

Timber for construction of houses is exported from Jaghatu to other districts. There is one bazaar and a sarai in this district at present. All the 80 shops in the district centre have been destroyed and only one or two shops in each village are meeting the needs of the people now. There are no fuel stations here and fuel is imported from Pakistan in barrels.

Jaghori is gateway to the Hazarajat and trading activity has flourished here a great deal during the past decade. Angoori bazaar which had 100 shops in 1978 now has 800 shops. The bazaar has been known for its trade in sheepskin and woolen goods which has declined after 1979. The number of shops has also increased from 100 to 750 in Sang-i-Masha and from 100 to 400 in Ghojur. Hoqtol which had no shops ten years ago now has ten shops. In Luman, however, the number of shops has decreased from 34 to 10; most of the goods here are imported from Kabul and Pakistan. Proximity of this area to Pakistan has also kept lower the price of wheat because of easy imports. Traditional exports from Jaghori included rugs, blankets, sweaters and embroidery but their production has now declined due to the scarcity of wool and cheap imported cloth from the west. In total, there are 11 bazaars and 2 sarais in the district.

Only one bazaar is located in the centre of district Kiro. There were 50 shops before the war which have been completely destroyed. Other shops are scattered around the villages. People generally go to the bazaar in Moqor for shopping.

Maradane was the main bazaar in Malestan before 1978. All 150 shops here were destroyed and some have been rebuilt later on. There are now 80 shops and many are housed in metal containers. The bazaar at Shanedeh had 100 shops before the war which have increased to 120 at present. The number of shops at Qul-i-Adam bazaar at Pul-i-Odgi grew to 40 and at Makank bazaar from 15 to 50. Electrical, mechanical and vehicle repair facilities are available here. Goods here are imported from Kabul and Pakistan.

Moqor has the most active bazaar with 400 shops, located at the major trading route where German, Japanese, Russian and Pakistani goods are traded. Many of the new shops are housed in metal containers. It was traditionally a wheat exporting area but has lost that status due to the shortage of irrigation water. Moqor is a shopping centre for neighbouring districts and exports foreign made goods to Pakistan as well. Busses and trucks are available on rent here. There is no fuel station in the area and fuel is imported from Pakistan in barrels.

There is one old bazaar in Nawa which is located in the district centre.

There are 50 bazaars and 50 sarais in Nawor district. Doabi bazaar has 25 shops which were destroyed and rebuilt later on. Katuk-i-Sabzab bazaar in Khawat area was built during the war and has 12 shops. Diesel is available in these bazaars but not in sufficient quantity. There is no fuel station in the area.

There are 3 bazaars and 2 sarais in Qarabagh. The bazaar in Qarabagh centre had 200 shops of which 100 are in business at present. Disruption of trade flows has affected the availability of chemical fertilizer. Three sarais have been destroyed here and 80 new shops are being built. In the bazaar at Askarkot near Ghazni-Kandahar highway, 70 shops were destroyed. Around 20 of these shops were rebuilt by local residents by 1989. The number of shops increased in Deh Razi Tamaki bazaar from 22 to 41 and in Ali Abad Tamaki 30 new shops have been built. All items for daily use are available in Qarabagh centre but there is no fuel station in the district.

There is only one bazaar at Rabatkhel in Zenakhan district. There were 16 shops in this bazaar before 1978 and now only 10 shops conduct the business. Goods are brought here from Ghazni centre and Pakistan (UNHCR, 1990b, pp.2,8,15,19,28,30,31,43, 46,47,49,52,55,59).

V. ROAD, TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

V.1 Transport System

In Jaghori, there are two transport services named Jaghori Transport and Ittefaq Transport. Busses, trucks and pickups are available with both the transport services. No transport service is available in Kiro; only one or two vehicles carry both passengers and goods to various destinations. In Moqor, the vehicles available for transporting passengers and goods include 100 busses, 70 trucks, 2 pickups and 55 cars, all of which are privately owned. In Nawa, some privately owned busses, trucks and pickups are available. No transport service or privately owned transportation facility exists in Zenakhan.

V.2 Road Infrastructure

The road infrastructure in Ghazni province consists of 2 paved roads and 53 dirt and gravel roads. All the paved roads and more than 50 percent of the dirt and gravel roads in the province have been damaged due to the war. Maintenance of roads is very poor and most of them are not maintained at all; only a little under 4 percent of the dirt roads are being maintained. Details about the condition of roads in different districts of the province, as determined by the UNIDATA survey, are given in Table V.1.

The new Kabul-Kandahar highway is paved and in good condition. It is a busy route used by small vehicles, buses and trucks. It is believed that extensive areas of land on both sides of the highway are mined. Parts of the highway along the border of Khawaja Omri and a few kilometers to the south of Ghazni city are controlled by the Kabul government.

The old Kabul-Kandahar highway crosses the new highway through most part of Ghazni and is mainly used for local traffic. After Qarabagh centre the old highway is replaced by the new. It is believed that there are mines on both sides of the old highway as well.

The UNHCR has also reported on the nature and condition of roads in various districts. Sarferaz, the centre of Ab Band, is connected to Kabul-Kandahar highway by 4 km of gravel road. From Sarferaz, dirt roads lead to various villages.

In Andar, there is a network of roads which came into existence 20 years ago. The network includes the main Ghazni-Sardeh road and Kiro-Sardeh road. The former is 40 km long and graveled. There is a 25 km long road connecting Ghazni-Sardeh road to Kiro-Sardeh road. The Kiro-Sardeh road is 45 km long, graveled and in good condition; it goes west from Kiro to Ghazni-Kandahar highway.

There is a 55 km long gravel road in good condition, passing from Ghazni through Deh Yak and leading to Kulargo in Paktia province. In the east, on the road between Ramak and Rabat, there are mines on both sides of the road. It is mainly a dirt road with some gravel, being 40 km in length from Tasang to Kulargo. At the road junction at Tasang, a 15 km long road connects with the Ghazni-Sardeh road. The road is mined but there is a detour. A dirt road from Tasang to Andar and another 15 km long mountain road connecting Ghazni-Kulargo road to Rawza have been constructed relatively recently. There is no road connecting Deh Yak and Zenakhan districts which are in close proximity.

Table V.1: Nature and Condition of Roads

District	Dirt/Gravel Roads			Paved Roads		
	T	D	U	T	D	U
Ab Band	3	3	-	-	-	-
Andar	4	3	1	-	-	-
Deh Yak	6	-	6	-	-	-
Gelan	1	1	-	1	1	-
Ghazni	7	4	3	-	-	-
Jaghatu	3	3	-	-	-	-
Jaghori	3	-	3	-	-	-
Khawaja Omri	3	-	3	-	-	-
Kiro	3	3	-	-	-	-
Moqor	3	3	-	1	1	-
Nawa	5	5	-	-	-	-
Nawor	4	-	4	-	-	-
Qarabagh	5	3	-	-	-	-
Zenakhan	3	-	3	-	-	-

Note: T=Total Roads, D=Damaged Roads, U=Unmaintained Roads

Source: UNIDATA, June-October, 1990

The district centre Janda in Gelan is on Kabul-Kandahar highway. There are dirt roads connecting all the villages of the district. The part of highway between Moqor bazaar and Janda is 30 km long; it is in very bad condition, but is still passable by any kind of vehicle.

The Kabul-Kandahar highway enters Ghazni in the north from Wardak province and exits in the south between Jaghatu and Andar. The gravel road from Ghazni to Band-i-Sardeh is 40 km long and in good condition. A 35 km long dirt road going from north of Ghazni city to Jaghatu-Ghazni mountains in the west is in good condition. The road from Ghazni city to Aliabad is 15 km long; it is used by the local traffic although it is believed that there are mines on both sides of the road.

The road for Jaghatu starts in Ghazni city and leads to Nawor district. Its gravel surface is deeply rutted because of lack of maintenance during the last 11 years. It is blocked between 8th km from Ghazni centre to Char Qala because of mines. The Wahgaz tertiary route starting from Dehaji village and connecting with Wahgaz is 35 km long and in very poor condition. The Torgan road branches from Wahgaz road and leads to Torgan village. It is a 20 km long dirt road, in very poor condition.

Jaghori provides an important connection to the routes from Pakistan, Malestan and Nawor. Most of the roads here are suitable only for jeeps. The main route entering Jaghori from the west is through Gelan. It is a gravel road which leaves Kabul-Kandahar highway at Janda and enters Jaghori near Hotqor bazaar. There is a road from Sare Luman to Malestan which needs repairs. Another 60 km long gravel road goes from Sare Luman to Qarabagh. There is a route between Angoori and Sang-i-Masha. Between Luman and Sang-i-Masha, one road goes from Ghojur to Nawor. From Sang-i-Masha a road goes to Zabul and is suitable for small trucks and pick-ups.

The old Kabul-Kandahar highway connects Khawaja Omri to Ghazni city. From the south of Nanbuja, near the highway, is a gravel road going to Barakat area. Another dirt road connects Aliabad to Nanbuja and Wardak. Its northern section can be used by four-wheel-drive vehicles only. Another dirt road connects Aliabad with Zenakhan and is 30 km long. There are dirt roads connecting all the villages in the district.

The road from Kiro to Band-i-Sardeh is blocked because of mines between Qala-i-Abdullah and Ghund-i-Khawaja. The road from Kiro to Must in Katawaz is 45 km long and its surface is severely rutted due to lack of maintenance; a 20 km long stretch is blocked due to mines between Sherkhel and Must villages. A 25 km long road from Kiro to Musakhel in Qarabagh is severely rutted and difficult for vehicles.

In Malestan, there is a dirt road starting from Shanedeh which joins a gravel road at Luman Sare. Due to some local tensions this road is not well travelled. Another road goes from Shanedeh to Nawor and further on to Jaghatu. There is another dirt road going south from Shanedeh, turning west to Maradane and continuing till Oruzgan. All the roads in Malestan are unpaved, seasonally affected by floods and snow and require regular repair.

In Moqor, the section between Moqor and Janda (in Gelan) on Kabul-Kandahar highway is believed to have mines on both sides. The Moqor-Gomal dirt road is 50 km long and joins the Kabul-Kandahar highway 10 km north of Moqor bazaar.

There is a dirt road connecting Nawa district centre to Kabul-Kandahar highway. Before joining the highway, a branch splits and heads towards a point 15 km south of Moqor bazaar. The road from Janda to Nawa has been damaged by flooding and bombing. There is a dirt road going from Nawa to Kandahar. Dirt tracks connect various villages of the district.

Two roads enter Nawor from Behsud district in Wardak province and head south to Nawor Dasht. Two other roads enter through the mountains from Jaghatu and meet at Talab-i-Beygom in the central valley of Nawor. These and the other roads in the area are dirt roads. Although the main route to Nawor is through Jaghatu, another route is also in use which comes from Parachinar in Pakistan.

The old Kabul-Kandahar highway passes through Qarabagh centre and meets the new highway at Mushaki in the north and Kashi in the south. From Musaki there is a 25 km long dirt road in good condition without any mines, which leads up to Kiro. From Qarabagh centre there is a gravel road, also in good condition, which passes through dasht and Luman Sare and ends up in Jaghori district. From Luman Sare there are roads to Malestan and Nawor. In the north of the district a road heads through Barakat hills to Khawaja Omri.

There is a 20 km dirt road from the centre of Zenakhan district to the Kabul-Kandahar highway. A newly constructed road leads from the district centre to Aliabad in Khawaja Omri which crosses both the old and the new Kabul-Kandahar highway and is 30 km long. The district centre is connected with all the villages through dirt and gravel roads which are suitable for all types of vehicles (UNHCR,1990b,pp.3-4,9,11,15-16,20,22, 24,28,31,37,40,44,47,50,52-53,56,60).

According to the UNIDATA findings, around two-third of the total area covered by the road system in Ghazni is damaged at present. Only 3 percent of the covered area is maintained and 30 percent of the road surface area has been reported as unmaintained. Almost one third of all the bridges and culverts in the province have been destroyed and 30 percent of the bridges and 42 percent of culverts are partly damaged. At present, two-third of the whole road infrastructure appears to be paralysed and repair and rehabilitation of this system would be a major task for the survival of the economic system in Ghazni. Details about the present condition of the road system are given in Table V.2.

Table V.2: Condition of Roads, Bridges and Culverts

(Area in square meters)

Roads	Total covered area	7,038,000 (100%)
	Maintained area	211,140 (3%)
	Damaged area	4,715,460 (67%)
	Unmaintained area	2,111,400 (30%)
Bridges	Total no.	301 (100%)
	Intact	111 (37%)
	Partially damaged	91 (30%)
	Destroyed	99 (33%)
Culverts	Total no.	214 (100%)
	Intact	55 (26%)
	Partially damaged	90 (42%)
	Destroyed	69 (32%)

Source: UNIDATA, June-October, 1990

Reconstruction and rehabilitation of roads is among the high priority tasks in Ghazni province. At present, however, the reconstruction efforts are being undertaken using shovels and local available tractors. Without the use of proper road building tools and equipment, and training of local operators, current efforts would not produce any significant results.

V.3 Communication Network

Communication facilities available in the province include only a telephone line in Jaghori, which meets the communication needs of the area. Another telephone line located in Kiro was destroyed during the war. In Moqor there is a wireless system which is under the exclusive use of the Mujahideen.

VI. OTHER PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

VI.1. Energy and Power Supply

The usual sources of energy for households in district Ghazni are firewood and animal dung, as shown in Table VI.1.

Table VI.1: Usual Household Energy Sources

Name of Distt.	Energy Source	Name of Distt.	Energy Source	Name of Distt.	Energy Source
Ab Band	Kerosene, wood, dung	Jaghatu	Wood, dung	Moqor	Wood, dung
Andar	Wood, dung	Jaghori	Wood, charcoal, dung	Nawa	Wood, dung
Deh Yak	Wood, dung	Kh.Omri	Wood, dung	Nawor	Kerosene, wood, dung
Gelan	Wood, dung	Kiro	Wood, dung	Qarabagh	Kerosene, wood, dung
Ghazni	Wood, charcoal, dung	Malestan	N.A.	Zenakhan	Wood, dung

Note: N.A. = Data not available

Source: UNIDATA, June-October, 1990

Kerosene is commonly used only in Ab Band, Nawor and Qarabagh whereas in Ghazni charcoal is also a common household energy source. The prices of the three main household energy sources, in various districts, are given in Table VI.2.

At the time of the survey, the price of kerosene varied from Afs.650 per gallon in both Andar and Nawa to Afs.1,000 per gallon in Ghazni. The average price of kerosene in the province was Afs.751 per gallon. The price of firewood ranged from Afs.27 per kg in both Ghazni and Nawor to Afs.96 per kg in Ab Band. The firewood was selling at an average price of Afs.45 per kg in the province. A shortage of firewood was reported from Andar. Animal dung was available at an average price of Afs.16 per kg, the price varying from Afs.10 per kg in both Andar and Gelan to Afs.27 per kg in Nawa.

Table VI.2: Prices of Household Energy Items - 1990

(Prices in Afghanis)

Name of District	Kero-sene/gal.	Wood/kg.	Dung/kg.	Name of District	Kero-sene/gal.	Wood /kg.	Dung/ kg.
Ab Band	775	96	14	Kh.Omri	700	41	14
Andar	650	-	10	Kiro	740	68	12
Deh Yak	790	34	14	Moqor	700	34	22
Gelan	750	62	10	Nawa	650	55	27
Ghazni	1,000	27	14	Nawor	750	27	21
Jaghatu	850	34	14	Qarabagh	730	34	21
Jaghori	675	33	14	Zenakhan	750	41	14

Source: UNIDATA, June-October, 1990

The prices and availability of fuel used for vehicles are reported in Table VI.3.

Table VI.3: Prices of Fuel - 1990

(Prices in Afghanis)

Name of District	Petrol/ gallon	Diesel/ gallon	Name of District	Petrol/ gallon	Diesel/ gallon
Ab Band	2,000	875	Kh.Omri	-	600
Andar	2,000	900	Kiro	1,700	750
Deh Yak	1,600	750	Moqor	1,600	640
Gelan	1,650	875	Nawa	1,600	850
Ghazni	1,000	650	Nawor	1,800	700
Jaghatu	1,450	600	Qarabagh	1,600	650
Jaghori	1,200	550	Zenakhan	1,550	600

Source: UNIDATA, June-October, 1990

Table I.2: Administrative Divisions and Physical Characteristics by Eighmy

Name of District	Administration Status	Area (sq.km.)	Altitude
Ab Band	Alaqadari	1,105.3	2,040
Andar	Woloswali	827.9	2,075
Deh Yak	Alaqadari	736.4	2,150
Gelan	Alaqadari	1,041.2	1,980
Ghazni	Woloswali	328.4	2,200
Jaghatu	Woloswali	1,265.0	2,740
Jaghori	Woloswali	1,854.6	2,400
Khawaja Omri	Alaqadari	174.3	2,325
Kiro	Alaqadari	876.8	2,070
Malestan	Woloswali	1,930.3	2,900
Moqor	Woloswali	814.7	2,000
Nawa	Woloswali	2,553.8	2,015
Nawor	Woloswali	5,815.8	3,225
Qarabagh	Woloswali	1,799.2	2,080
Zenakhan	Alaqadari	257.6	2,500
Province		21,381.3	1,980-3,225

Source: Eighmy, 1990

I.2 Economic Infrastructure

No large scale industry exists in the province. Small scale rural industry was found in 11 of the 14 districts surveyed by the UNIDATA (for survey methodology, see Annex. A). The district of Malestan could not be surveyed due to unfavourable security conditions. In Table I.3, the small industries popular in various districts are given.

As shown at the table, production of galim and namad (woolen rugs) is the sole activity in Ab Band, Jaghatu, Kiro, Moqor and Nawa; in Gelan, straw baskets are

The price of petrol ranged from Afs.1,000 per gallon in Ghazni to Afs.2,000 per gallon in both Ab Band and Andar. The average price of petrol in the province was Afs.1,596 per gallon. A shortage of petrol was reported in Khawaja Omri. Diesel was available from Afs.550 per gallon in Jaghori to Afs.900 per gallon in Andar, its average price in the province being Afs.714 per gallon.

VI.2 Water Supply

The usual sources of drinking water in Ghazni province are reported to be well, jui and spring, as shown in Table VI.4.

Table VI.4: Usual Household Water Sources

Name of District	Water Source	Name of District	Water Source
Ab Band	Well, spring	Kh.Omri	Jui, hauz, well, spring
Andar	Jui, well, spring, snow	Kiro	Jui, well, spring, snow
Deh Yak	Jui, hauz, well, spring	Moqor	Jui, well, spring, snow
Gelan	Jui, well, spring, snow	Nawa	Jui, well, spring
Ghazni	Jui, well	Nawor	Jui, well, spring
Jaghatu	N.A.	Qarabagh	Jui, well, spring
Jaghori	Jui, well, spring	Zenakhan	Jui, hauz, well, snow

Note: N.A.= Information not available

Source: UNIDATA, June-October, 1990

Melted snow is also used as a source of drinking water in Andar, Gelan, Kiro, Moqor and Zenakhan. Hauz (water reservoir) is used to store drinking water in Deh Yak, Khawaja Omri and Zenakhan.

VI.3 Shelter and Public Buildings

In this section the information provided is based on the survey of main villages conducted by the UNIDATA. The effects of the war on shelter and public buildings of various types in the 112 main villages surveyed are summarized in Table VI.5.

Table VI.5: Damage to Buildings due to War

Type of Building	Total	Intact	Partly Damaged	Extensively Damaged	New Construction	Under Repair
Shelter	61,359	37,165	10,228	5,668	4,474	3,824
Shop	4,867	3,123	329	505	880	30
Office	56	16	23	17	-	-
Small Factory	55	35	20	-	-	-
School	83	26	18	37	2	-
Restaurant	161	89	17	14	38	3
Health Centre	23	16	3	3	1	-
Warehouse	24	11	2	1	10	-
Mosque	1,414	1,098	160	55	93	8

Source: UNIDATA, June-October, 1990

Majority of the structures of various types are left intact, except for offices, schools and warehouses of which only 29 percent, 31 percent and 45 percent, respectively, are intact. Nothing has been done to repair or reconstruct school and office buildings, while most of the warehouses have been reconstructed. In case of shelters, 39 percent suffered damages to various degrees and the majority of them still need to be repaired or reconstructed. Thirty-six percent of the shops are also damaged or destroyed, of which more than half have been reconstructed or repaired. Mosques and health centres have suffered the least damage, 78 percent and 70 percent respectively, of which are left intact. In case of restaurants, 55 percent did not suffer any damage; of the rest, the majority have been reconstructed or repaired. Thirty-six percent of the small factories are also damaged partially and have not been repaired yet.

VI.3.1 Effects of War on Shelter and Public Buildings in Districts

In the account that follows, cumulative findings of the 8 main villages surveyed in each district have been presented. The situation described pertains to the time when the survey was conducted and would have changed since then. The description, however, would be helpful to understand the extent of damage inflicted due to the war and the local efforts towards reconstruction.

In **Ab Band**, 57 percent of the 343 shelters did not suffer any damage. Of the rest, 16 percent were still lying partially damaged while 15 percent were in a state of complete destruction. In addition, 4 percent of the shelters destroyed earlier had been reconstructed and another 8 percent had been repaired.

In **Andar**, 45 percent of the 669 shelters remained intact; 24 percent were partially damaged and needed repairs while 8 percent were destroyed and needed to be reconstructed. Another 8 percent shelters were those which had been reconstructed and 13 percent which had been repaired.

All the 10 shops in the district escaped damage. The lone educational institution building and the only health centre were also not touched. All the 20 mosques in the district were intact.

In **Deh Yak**, 80 percent of the 1,990 shelters were left intact. Eleven percent shelters were either damaged or destroyed while another 8 percent had been reconstructed or repaired.

Of the 277 shops, 92 were intact while 33 had suffered partial or extensive damages. Another 52 shops had been repaired or reconstructed.

All the 5 office buildings were destroyed and needed repairs or reconstruction. Of the 38 restaurants, 12 were intact, 8 had suffered damages or were destroyed and 18 had been reconstructed or repaired. The only health centre was completely destroyed and was left unattended. Of the 74 mosques, 18 were destroyed or damaged while 8 mosques were repaired or reconstructed.

In **Gelan**, of the 1,250 shelters, 31 percent partially damaged and 26 percent destroyed shelters were still unattended. Another 32 percent shelters had been repaired and one percent had been reconstructed.

Of the 10 shops, 6 were intact while the damage to the rest had been repaired. Of the 47 mosques, 46 were intact while one had been partially damaged.

In **Ghazni**, of the 4,744 shelters, 60 percent were intact, 7 percent were partially damaged and 18 percent were destroyed. Another 14 percent shelters had been reconstructed while one percent were repaired.

Of the 29 shops, 19 were intact, 6 had been damaged or destroyed and 4 were being repaired. The 2 educational institutions were destroyed and needed to be reconstructed. Forty-four of the 60 mosques were intact, 12 were destroyed and 4 were reconstructed.

In **Jaghatu**, of the 836 shelters, 78 percent were intact. Another 14 percent were damaged or destroyed while 8 percent had been repaired or reconstructed.

Of the 17 shops, 10 were destroyed, 3 were damaged and 4 were intact. Of the 2 educational institutions one was destroyed and the other was partially damaged. The only warehouse was also destroyed. No repair or reconstruction work on those buildings had started yet.

Of the 23 mosques, 16 were intact, 5 were destroyed and 2 were reconstructed.

In **Jaghori**, of the 27,042 shelters, 73 percent were intact, 11 percent were partially damaged and needed repairs and 7 percent were destroyed and needed to be reconstructed. Another 9 percent shelters had been repaired or reconstructed.

Of the 3,160 shops, 70 percent were intact, 6 percent were partially damaged and 10 percent were destroyed. Another 13 percent shops were reconstructed or repaired.

Of the 22 offices, 12 were partially damaged while the rest were intact. Thirty-five out of the 55 small industry buildings were also intact, the rest suffered partial damages. Repair work on those buildings had not yet begun.

Of the 29 educational institutions, 10 were intact, 7 were partially damaged and 10 were destroyed. Another 2 institutions had been rebuilt.

Out of 71 restaurants, 57 were intact while the rest were damaged or destroyed. Of the 8 health centres, 6 were intact, 2 were damaged and one was reconstructed. There were 436 mosques of which 380 were intact, 16 were damaged or destroyed and 40 had been reconstructed.

In **Khawaja Omri**, there were 1,253 shelters of which 89 percent were intact, 7 percent were destroyed or damaged and four percent were reconstructed or repaired.

Of the 5 shops, 3 were intact and 2 were destroyed. Of the 2 educational institutions one was damaged and the other was destroyed. Of the 27 mosques 26 were intact and only one was destroyed.

There were 972 shelters in **Kiro** of which 65 percent were intact, 18 percent were partly damaged and 11 percent were destroyed. Another 6 percent were either reconstructed or were being repaired.

Of the 19 shops, 11 were intact and 8 were destroyed. All the 7 educational institutions' buildings were intact. Of the 27 mosques, 24 were intact while 3 had been damaged or destroyed.

In **Moqor**, 49 percent of the 598 shelters were intact, 20 percent were damaged and 13 percent were destroyed. Another 18 percent shelters being repaired or were reconstructed.

Of the 19 mosques, 15 were intact and 2 were damaged; another 2 were being repaired.

In **Nawa**, there were 639 shelters of which only 17 percent were intact; 44 percent were damaged and 13 percent were destroyed. Another 17 percent shelters were reconstructed while 8 percent were under repairs.

Of the 9 shops, 3 were intact and the rest were damaged or destroyed. The 2 educational institutions' buildings were intact. Of the 4 restaurants, one was intact while 3 were destroyed. All the 8 warehouses were intact.

Of the 26 mosques, 21 were intact, 2 were damaged and 3 were reconstructed.

In **Nawor**, there were 3,812 shelters of which 82 percent were intact, 16 percent were damaged or destroyed and 2 percent were reconstructed or repaired.

Of the 129 shops, 59 were intact, 2 were damaged and 68 had been reconstructed. Three of the 12 offices were intact while 9 had been damaged or destroyed. All the 12 educational institutions had either been damaged or destroyed. Of the 22 restaurants, 6 were intact and 16 had been reconstructed. The 2 health centres had been partly damaged. Two of the 13 warehouses were intact, one was damaged and 10 had been reconstructed.

Of the 131 mosques, 75 were intact, 22 were partially damaged and one was destroyed; 33 mosques had been reconstructed and 2 were being repaired.

In **Qarabagh**, 32 percent of the 16,110 shelters were intact, 32 percent were damaged and 11 percent had been destroyed. Another 12 percent each were reconstructed and being repaired.

Of the 1,178 shops, 58 percent were intact, 12 percent were destroyed and 30 percent were reconstructed. Of the 14 offices, 3 were intact, and 11 were either damaged or destroyed. Of the 11 health centres, 9 were intact and 2 were destroyed. Of the 2 warehouses, one was intact while the other was damaged.

Of the 489 mosques, 353 were intact, 112 were damaged and 17 were destroyed. Another 7 mosques were reconstructed.

In **Zenakhan**, out of the total of 1,101 shelters, 94 percent were intact; 6 percent had suffered partial damage or destruction.

Of the 24 shops, 16 were intact, 5 were destroyed and 3 had been reconstructed. All the 3 offices were destroyed. Of the 3 educational institutions, 2 were destroyed while one was still intact. Of the 6 restaurants, 2 were intact, 2 were damaged while one each was damaged and reconstructed.

Of the 23 mosques, 21 were intact, and 2 were destroyed.

It may be noted that all the damaged and destroyed structures mentioned above needed to be repaired or reconstructed.

It is clear from the above account that the degree of destruction has varied from one district to another. In case of shelters, the heaviest damage/destruction was caused in Nawa and the least in Zenakhan. In terms of the extent of damage/destruction to shelters, the rest of the districts can be listed in a descending order as Gelan, Qarabagh, Andar, Moqor, Ab Band, Ghazni, Kiro, Jaghori, Jaghatu, Deh Yak, Nawor and Khawaja Omri. It is to be noted that reconstruction and repair work has been very slow throughout the province, even in case of shelters to which people generally give priority. One important reason for that could be a high level of poverty, with people lacking enough resources to reconstruct or repair the house.

VI.4 Storage Facilities

The major storage facilities in the province, as determined by the UNIDATA, are listed in Table VI.6.

Table VI.6: Available Storage Capacity

Name of District	Nature, Capacity and Condition of Storage
Ab Band	10 temporary tents, average capacity 2,000 cubic meters, good condition
Andar	2 warehouses, average capacity 1,137 cubic meters, good condition
Deh Yak	2 sarai, average capacity 80 cubic meters, 1 in good condition, 1 repairable
Gelan	50 temporary tents, average capacity 8,000 cubic meters, good condition
Ghazni	8 warehouses, average capacity 200 cubic meters, 6 in good condition, 2 repairable; 4 sarai, average capacity 10 cubic meters, good condition
Jaghatu	2 warehouses, average capacity 200 cubic meters, 1 in good condition, 1 repairable
Moqor	2 warehouses, average capacity 5,000 cubic meters, good condition
Nawor	2 warehouses, average capacity 1,000 cubic meters, 1 in good condition, 1 repairable
Qarabagh	1 warehouse, average capacity 50 cubic meters, good condition
Zenakhan	2 sarai, average capacity 50 cubic meters, 1 in good condition, 1 repairable

Source: UNIDATA, June-October, 1990

As shown, storage is available in 10 of the 14 districts surveyed. Generally, the storage facilities are reported to be in good condition, except in Deh Yak, Ghazni, Jaghatu, Nawor and Zenakhan where some of the facilities need to be repaired. Temporary tents are being used for storage in Ab Band and Gelan. Rooms in sarais are also being used for storage in Deh Yak, Ghazni and Zenakhan. No warehouses exist in Ab Band, Deh Yak, Gelan and Zenakhan.

VII. HEALTH

VII.1 Health Facilities and Services

As in most parts of Afghanistan, the health facilities in Ghazni province are very poorly equipped both in terms of qualified staff and equipment. In Table VII.1, some indicators reflecting the condition of health facilities in the province are presented.

Table VII.1: Basic Health Indicators

Name of District	No. of Clinics	Pop./ Doctor	Pop./ Dentist	Pop./ Nurse
Ab Band	5	-	-	-
Andar	2	9,441	56,644	7,080
Deh Yak	2	13,518	-	27,036
Gelan	1	17,724	35,448	17,724
Ghazni	4	24,407	-	12,204
Jaghatu	1	1	-	-
Jaghori	5	8,037	120,554	10,046
Kh. Omri	1	1	-	-
Kiro	2	-	-	-
Moqor	4	1	20,873	20,873
Nawa	3	-	7,784	-
Nawor	-	-	-	-
Qarabagh	6	11,086	38,799	7,054
Zenakhan	3	-	-	-
Total	41	20,023	87,599	17,092

Pop = Population

Source: UNIDATA, June-October, 1990

As shown, there are in all 41 clinics in the province, excluding Malestan district which could not be covered by the UNIDATA survey. No clinic exists in Nawor. As the later account would show, not all of those clinics were functional at the time of the survey. In fact, most of the clinics in operation could only offer the most rudimentary services, that too at a non-professional level.

At the level of the province there is a doctor for each 20,023 people, a dentist for each 87,599 people and a nurse for each 17,092 people. The actual situation, however, could be much worse, as many medical functionaries in the three categories may not be formally educated or trained in the profession and hence not professionally sound.

The table also shows that no doctor, dentist or a nurse is working in 6 districts, including Ab Band, Jaghatu, Khawaja Omri, Kiro, Nawor and Zenakhan. In Nawa, no doctor or a nurse is available, whereas both Deh Yak and Ghazni do not have a dentist.

The population/doctor ratio is most favourable in Jaghori, where each 8,037 people have access to a doctor; the most unfavourable ratio is found in Ghazni, with 24,407 people to a doctor. For dentists, the most favourable ratio is found in Nawa, with 7,784 people to a dentist; on the other extreme is Jaghori with 120,554 people to a dentist. For nurses, both Qarabagh and Ab Band have favourable ratios of 7,054 and 7,080 people, respectively, to a nurse; the most unfavourable ratio exists in Deh Yak with 27,036 people to a nurse.

Table VII.2: Medical Services Available

Name of District	Type of Medical Service	Name of District	Type of Medical Service
Deh Yak, Moqor, Kh. Omri, Zena-khan, Ghazni	OPD	Gelan	OPD, surgery, mobile first aid, dental treatment
Kiro	Mobile first aid	Nawa	OPD, dental treatment
Jaghori, Qarabagh, Andar	OPD, surgery, dental treatment, mobile first aid, T.B. treatment	Ab Band	OPD, surgery, mobile first aid

Source: UNIDATA, June-October, 1990

The scope of medical services available in various districts is generally very restricted, as shown in Table VII.2.

As shown, in five of the districts only the outdoor treatment is offered. It may be recalled that in Khawaja Omri, Jaghatu and Zenakhan, no doctor is available; the service, therefore, is being offered by non-professionals. In Kiro, only mobile first aid is available which is run by non-professionals as there, too, no doctor is working. In Ab Band, even surgery is being practiced by non-professionals, who also provide outdoor patient treatment and mobile first aid service, as there also no doctors are available.

The medical services are relatively more adequate in Jaghori, Qarabagh and Andar where, besides the outdoor treatment, the facilities of surgery, dental treatment, tuberculosis treatment and mobile first aid are also available. In Gelan, all the above services except the tuberculosis treatment are available.

Based on the figures for three months preceding the survey, the daily outdoor patient attendance per clinic in each district has been worked out, as given in Table VII.3.

Table VII.3: Outdoor Patient Daily Attendance per Clinic

(Average of three months)

Name of District	Total	Males	Females	Name of District	Total	Males	Females
Ab Band	13	13	-	Jaghori	58	31	27
Andar	101	51	50	Kh.Omri	12	12	-
Deh Yak	68	68	-	Moqor	45	24	21
Gelan	37	21	16	Nawa	58	28	30
Ghazni	12	12	-	Qarabagh	94	49	45
Jaghatu	7	7	-	Zenakhan	7	7	-

Source: UNIDATA, June-October, 1990

As shown, district Andar has the largest attendance of 101 patients per day per clinic while the smallest attendance is recorded in both Jaghatu and Zenakhan with 7 patients per day per clinic. It may be recalled that medical services in Andar are one of the best available in the province, while no professional doctors are serving in both Jaghatu and Zenakhan; the very lower turnout in the last two districts may, therefore, be due to lack of produced in addition to the rugs. Jaghori produces the widest range of products including rugs, handloom cloth, seasoned leather and leather goods, iron products, household utensils and farm tools and implements. Stone quarrying is also done in the district. Some of the items produced in Jaghori are common to Andar, Ghazni, Nawor and Qarabagh. Wood carving, producing vegetable oil and making straw into reed are the activities specific to Andar, Qarabagh and Ghazni, respectively.

Table I.3: Small Scale Rural Industry

Name of District	Name of Industry
Ab Band	Galim & namad
Andar	Galim & namad, wood carving, baskets, iron products, household utensils, farm tools
Gelan	Galim & namad, baskets
Ghazni	Leather & leather products, cast iron & copper products, reed
Jaghatu	Galim & namad
Jaghori	Galim & namad, handloom cloth, leather & leather products, iron products, household utensils, farm tools, stone quarry
Kiro	Galim & namad
Moqor	Galim & namad
Nawa	Galim & namad
Nawor	Galim & namad, leather products, household utensils, farm tools
Qarabagh	Galim & namad, household utensils, vegetable oil

Source: UNIDATA, June-October, 1990

No small industry of any significance was reported from Deh Yak, Khawaja Omri and Zenakhan.

trust by the local people in the non-professionals running the clinics there. The same seems to be the case in Ab Band and Khawaja Omri.

In outdoor treatment, females are only being served in Andar, Gelan, Jaghori, Moqor, Nawor and Qarabagh. From other districts, therefore, women travel to those districts to receive treatment. In most cases, the number of male and female patients treated daily are almost equal.

As shown in Table VII.4, the facility of vaccination is available only in two districts in the province.

Table VII.4: Vaccination in Three Months

Name of District	BCG	Tetanus	Measles	DPT
Andar	4,210	710	1,660	183
Gelan	-	30	-	-

Source: UNIDATA, June-October, 1990

In fact, the vaccinations carried out in Gelan are nominal and should be discounted. In the whole province therefore, the facility of vaccination is available only in Andar district.

As shown in Table VII.5, medical equipment of some consequence is available in only 6 districts.

In fact, Andar is the only district where a variety of medical equipment is available. Clinics in all other districts included in the table suffer from acute shortage of equipment. It may be recalled that the mobile first aid is available in six districts (see Table VII.2). However, as shown at the table, only Andar has an ambulance; the 'mobile' first aid, at other places, is provided without a vehicle. Similarly, surgery is provided in 5 districts (see Table VII.2), but operation theatre in Moqor is not being used as surgery is not done there. Only 2 out of 5 districts providing surgery have an operation theatre.

Table VII.5: Equipment/Facilities in Clinics

Name of District	Equipment/Facilities
Andar	22 beds, 1 oxygen supply, 2 sterilizers, 3 manual suctions, 2 operation theatres, 2 x-ray units, 2 microscopes, 3 generators, 7 refrigerators, 2 adult scales, 1 baby scale, 1 ambulance
Gelan	8 beds, 1 operation theatre, 1 microscope, 1 generator, 1 baby scale
Jaghori	1 baby scale
Moqor	6 beds, 4 sterilizers, 1 manual suction, 1 operation theatre
Nawa	2 beds, 1 microscope, 1 refrigerator, 1 baby scale
Qarabagh	1 manual suction, 1 dental chair, 2 microscopes, 1 generator, 2 baby scales

Source: UNIDATA, June-October, 1990

The facility of admission is available in only four districts. X-ray screening is only available in one district, though tuberculosis treatment is being offered in three districts. Dental chair is available in one district only, though the treatment is being offered in 6 districts (see Table VII.2).

The common ailments in the province include acute respiratory problems, malaria, tuberculosis, diarrhoea and anaemia, as shown in Table VII.6.

Malestan was not covered during the survey and no information on the subject could be collected in Nawor. As shown at the table, acute respiratory problems are reported from 10 of the 13 districts from where the information was collected. Malaria and tuberculosis are common in 9 districts. Diarrhoea is reported in 7 districts, while anaemia is common in 9 districts. Malnutrition among children is reported in 4 districts.

Table VII.6: Common Ailments

Name of District	Nature of Ailment	Name of District	Nature of Ailment	Name of District	Nature of Ailment
Ab Band	1,3,5,6,7	Jaghatu	1,2,7	Moqor	2,5,6,
Andar	1,3,5	Jaghori	1,3,5,6,7	Nawa	2,3,4,5,7
Deh Yak	1,2,5,7	Kh.Omri	1,2,7	Nawor	N.A.
Gelan	1,2,3,5,6	Kiro	3,5	Qarabagh	1,2,3,5,7
Ghazni	1,2,7	Malestan	N.A.	Zenakhan	1,2,7

Note: 1=acute respiratory problem; 2=malaria; 3=diarrhoea; 4=gestroenteritis; 5=tuberculosis; 6=malnutrition; 7=weakness/anaemia
N.A.=Information not available

Source: UNIDATA, June-October, 1990

There is considerable variation in prices and availability of essential medicines in various districts as shown in Table VII.7.

Table VII.7: Prices and Availability of Medicines

(Prices in Afs.)

Name of District	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ab Band	14	-	300	40	480	2,000	70
Andar	10	18	300	45	350	2,500	-
Deh Yak	9	12	280	80	400	-	-
Gelan	15	-	350	42	450	2,200	70
Ghazni	9	12	180	50	300	-	-
Jaghatu	12	-	190	-	350	-	-
Jaghori	13	19	150	30	320	1,200	18
Kh. Omri	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kiro	10	20	300	35	400	1,700	40
Moqor	12	-	300	40	400	-	-
Nawa	12	-	300	70	390	1,800	60
Nawor	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
Qarabagh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zenakhan	9	-	150	70	300	-	-

Note: 1=Aspirin/tablet; 2=Chloroquine/tablet; 3=Pencilin/ampule; 4=ORS/packet; 5=Ampicillin/bottle; 6=Saline Solution/packet; 7=Vormex/tablet.
Rifamycin was only available in Jaghori @ Afs. 25/capsule. Bacterin was only available in Ghazni and Jaghori @ Afs. 10/tablet.

Source: UNIDATA, June-October, 1990

The table shows that, at the time of the survey, Qarabagh, Nawor and Khawaja Omri were facing an acute shortage of essential medicines. Jaghatu and Zenakhan also did not have many of the listed medicines. In fact, Rifamycin was only available in Jaghori and Bacterin was available only in Jaghori and Ghazni. District Jaghori had the most adequate supply of medicines, followed by Kiro.

In Jaghori, prices of medicines were generally lower than the other districts. Pencilin, ORS, Saline Solution and Vormex were available at the lowest price there. In Zenakhan, medicines with the lowest prices compared to the other districts were Aspirin, Pencilin and Ampicillin. The highest prices for three of the medicines, including Aspirin, Pencilin and Vormex, were found in Gelan where the medicine prices were generally on a higher side compared to the other districts.

The price range and average price of medicines are given in Table VII.8.

Table VII.8: Price Range & Average Price of Medicines

(Prices in Afs.)

Name of Medicine	Average Price	Price Range
Aspirin/tablet	11	9 - 15
Chloroquine/tablet	13	10 - 20
Pencilin/ampule	254	150 - 350
ORS/packet	50	30 - 80
Ampicillin/bottle	376	300 - 480
Saline Solution/packet	1,900	1,200 - 2,500
Vormex/tablet	52	18 - 70

Source: UNIDATA, June-October, 1990

VII.2 Condition of Health Facilities in Districts

According to the UNIDATA survey, in **Ab Band** there are 5 clinics of which 3 are run by an NGO called the Management Sciences for Health (MSH). The other two clinics are called Eweeden and Khgyani. All the clinics are run by the middle level health workers and do not have any other professional staff. Only the Khgyani clinic offers the admission facility of 4 beds. The three MSH clinics are reported to be non-operational at the time of the survey; outdoor treatment is being offered by the other two clinics.

According to the UNHCR, a Basic Health Unit is being supported by the Swedish Committee for Afghanistan (SCA) in Bazgai village in the district (UNHCR,1990, p.9).

In **Andar**, two clinics are reported by the UNIDATA to be operational with qualified staff; one clinic has 5 doctors, 5 nurses and 5 middle level workers and the other clinic has one doctor, one dentist, 3 nurses and 3 middle level workers. Besides outdoor treatment, other services offered by both the clinics include surgery, anaesthesia, mobile first aid and dental treatment. One of the clinics also carries out vaccination. There is also admission facilities of 12 beds and 10 beds in the two clinics.

According to the UNHCR, there is a hospital functioning at the district centre with the support from the Norwegian Committee for Afghanistan (NCA). The hospital also has the capacity to carry out minor surgery, but serious cases are referred to Pakistan. The SCA is supporting 4 clinics and a hospital. The MSH is operating a clinic there. The NCA and the Afghanistan Vaccination and Immunization Centre (AVICEN) has started an immunization programme in the district (UNHCR,1990, p.12).

The UNIDATA has reported 2 clinics in district **Deh Yak**, one of which was not functioning at the time of the survey. The other clinic, called Shied Saidrez Amudin, is staffed with 2 doctors, one nurse and one middle level worker. Only outdoor treatment is offered at the clinic.

According to the UNHCR, a committee called Lajnat-ul-Aghasa is funding a clinic with one doctor, one nurse and 2 dispensers. The seriously sick are sent to Pakistan for treatment. The Freedom Medicine is funding 3 clinics in the district while the SCA supports another 2 clinics. The AVICEN has trained 2 vaccinators from the district. Another committee Lajnat-ul-Da'awa is supporting the Basic Health Units in Ramak and Rabat villages (UNHCR,1990, p.12).

In **Gelan**, there are 3 clinics of which one is not fully operational as reported by the UNIDATA. The other two are called Halimi and Mulla Khalil. Halimi is run by one doctor, 2 nurses and 3 middle level workers. Mulla Khalil has one doctor, one dentist and 4 middle level workers. Both the clinics have an admission capacity of 4 beds each. Halimi offers outdoor treatment and minor surgery while Mulla Khalil in addition offers dental treatment and mobile first aid.

According to the UNHCR, the International Medical Corp. (IMC) is running a Basic Health Unit in Rasana Bazar with one doctor, a head nurse, a dispenser and a technician (UNHCR,1990, p.20).

In district **Ghazni**, there are 4 clinics located in villages called Asphandeh, Shalez and Niazi, as reported by the UNIDATA. The clinic in Asphandeh is run by a doctor, 2 nurses and 16 middle level workers. Only outdoor treatment is offered at the clinic. There are two clinics in Shalez, one of them is run by a doctor and 5 middle level workers and the other by a doctor, 2 nurses and 9 middle level workers. The former, however, was not functional at the time of the UNIDATA survey; the other only offers the outdoor treatment. There are only 2 nurses at the clinic in Niazi village and that too is reported to be non-operational.

The UNHCR reports that a clinic is functioning at Shalez village, staffed with one doctor, 2 nurses and 4 dispensers. The clinic is sponsored by the German Afghanistan Committee (GAC). The clinic in Niazi village is run by two dispensers and is sponsored by Lajnat-ul-Da'awa. The clinic in Asphandeh village is sponsored by the Islamic Aid Health Centre, with assistance from Oxfam, and is run by 11 health workers and 2 vets (UNHCR,1990, p.25).

In addition, the UNHCR reports that a clinic in Urzu village is run by 2 health workers. Another clinic in Keshk village is functioning with one nurse. A third clinic at the Toorgan front is run by one doctor and one dispenser. All the three clinics are sponsored by Arab agencies. Three more clinics are being supported by the SCA, but their locations are not provided (UNHCR,1990, p.25). It is significant to note that the UNIDATA survey did not find any evidence of the existence of those clinics.

In Waghaz, in Ghazni district, the Medicines Sans Frontiers (MSF) is running a clinic with capacity to perform surgery. Pushtun and Hazara nurses are reported to be given training at the facility. In addition, the SCA and the UNICEF are supporting a clinic run by 3 nurses and 2 dispensers (UNHCR,1990, p.25).

In **Jaghatu**, according to the UNIDATA findings, there is only one clinic run by a middle level worker, located in the village Deh Esa. The clinic was not functioning at the time of the survey. However, the UNHCR citing 'reports in Peshawar' states that 2 clinics located in Khowgiani valley and the Torgan valley are supported by the German Afghanistan Committee (GAC). The SCA is supporting 2 hospitals and 2 clinics. The Freedom Medicine is supporting 4 clinics and plans to support a fifth. A clinic each is also being supported by the IMC, the Medical Training for Afghans (MTA), the MSF, the Lajnat-ul-Da'awa and the NCA. The Medicin de Monde (MDM) is also running a medical programme (UNHCR,1990, p.32).

According to the UNIDATA, there are 5 clinics in **Jaghori**. The Subz Club clinic is the largest, run by 12 doctors, 1 dentist and 11 nurses. The clinic also offers mobile first aid service. The clinic at Sang Masha offers outdoor treatment, surgery, tuberculosis treatment and dental treatment. The third clinic at Sar Chob Bala is run by 2 doctors and one middle level worker and offers outdoor treatment, tuberculosis treatment and dental treatment. The fourth Sina clinic has one doctor and one nurse, and only offers outdoor treatment. The fifth Angoori clinic offers surgery and mobile first aid.

The UNHCR reports that the MSF and the Leprosy Control (LEPCO) have a hospital in Angoori. The MSH has also a clinic there. The MSF is supporting a clinic at Cohledjas village with X-ray, laboratory and surgical facilities. The SCA is supporting 3 clinics and one hospital. The INDOORS were constructing a large clinic at Sang Masha, scheduled to be completed by the end of 1989. The Freedom Medicine is also supporting one clinic (UNHCR,1990, p.37).

According to the UNIDATA, there is only one clinic at **Khawaja Omri** run by a middle level worker, offering outdoor treatment. The UNHCR, however, reports that one clinic there is supported by the Freedom Medicine, the IMC is supporting one clinic with 2 dispensers in village Utman Khel, the SCA is supporting one clinic and a Basic Health Unit at Rasheedan is run by the Lajnat-ul-Da'awa. The Shelter Now International (SNI) is also constructing a clinic (UNHCR,1990, p.41).

The UNIDATA found that a clinic/hospital in **Kiro** is not functioning now. There is a mobile clinic. The UNHCR also reports that a 45-bed hospital functioning before the war was partially destroyed during the war and is now used as the central office by Mujahideen. The SCA is reported to be operating a mobile clinic (UNHCR,1990, p.29).

The **Malestan** district was not covered by the UNIDATA survey. The UNHCR reports that a hospital in the district located at Shanedeh is used as an office by Mujahideen. The LEPCO is operating a leprosy centre at Bawa, funded by the WHO (UNHCR,1990, p.45).

The UNIDATA found that in **Moqor**, 2 clinics supported by the M.S.H. and staffed with one middle level worker each were not operational at the time of the survey. A third Dr. Aziz clinic has a dentist and 4 middle level workers and the fourth Qazi Ershad clinic is staffed with one nurse and 3 middle level workers. The UNHCR reports that the Action Internationale Medical Estudiante (AIME) is supporting a clinic with one medical student and 2 nurses and one clinic each is supported by the IMC and the Freedom Medicine. Two clinics are supported by the MSH, while the SCA is supporting 4 health facilities. The Lajnat-al-Da'awa is reported to be supporting one Basic Health Unit (UNHCR,1990, p.48).

According to the UNIDATA, there are two clinics in **Nawa** district offering dental treatment, besides the outdoor treatment. Each clinic is staffed with a dentist and 4 middle level workers. There is also a third clinic run by 3 middle level workers which offers only outdoor treatment.

According to the UNHCR, the Freedom Medicine is supporting 2 clinics in the district. One clinic supported by the IMC was planned to be upgraded to a hospital in 1990. The SCA is also supporting one clinic an done hospital (UNHCR,1990, p.50).

There is no clinic in **Nawor**, according to the UNIDATA findings. The UNHCR also reports that there is no clinic in the district and the patients are taken to Jaghori district or neighbouring Wardak province. However, some NGOs are reported to have trained a few health workers in the district (UNHCR,1990, p.53).

The UNIDATA found that there are 5 clinics functioning at **Qarabagh**. The Mujahid clinic is run by a doctor and 2 nurses and provides outdoor treatment, surgery and dental treatment. The Karcha Clinic has a doctor, a nurse and a middle level worker. The Shohada Clinic has one doctor and one nurse and offers tuberculosis treatment. The Hazrat Abobaker Clinic is staffed with 2 doctors, one nurse and 2 middle level workers; besides the outdoor treatment, the facility of mobile first aid is available there. The Al Beroni Clinic has one doctor and 3 nurses and offers surgery, mobile first aid and dental treatment. The Ibn-Sina Clinic has one doctor, one dentist, 3 nurses and one middle level worker and offers dental and tuberculosis treatment, mobile first aid and the outdoor treatment.

According to the UNHCR, the SCA is supporting 2 clinics in the district. The Freedom Medicine is supporting one clinic. The Al Beroni Clinic located at the centre of the district is supported by the MSH and is held in a school building. A Mujahideen group is supporting a clinic with 2 nurses at village Qalander Khel and a vaccination centre at village Eisu Khel. The IMC has an outpatient centre, while the Lajnat-ul-Da'awa is supporting a Basic Health Unit (UNHCR,1990, p.57).

According to the UNIDATA, there are 3 clinics in **Zenakhan**, each staffed with a middle level worker only. Two of those clinics, however, were not functioning at the time of the survey. The third clinic offers only outdoor treatment. The UNHCR reports that there are no medical facilities in the district and some NGOs are supporting some health workers there (UNHCR,1990, p.60).

In the preceding account, there are considerable differences in the findings of the UNIDATA and the UNHCR regarding the number of health facilities in most districts. The UNHCR has based its account on the ACBAR/SWABAC database and the reports from some NGOs and Afghan Mujahideen groups. The UNIDATA findings are based on the survey of the health facilities inside each district, and underline a disturbing fact that many of the facilities claimed to be functioning either do not actually exist or are not operational.

VIII. EDUCATION AND TRAINING

VIII.1 Educational Facilities

The three type of educational institutions in Ghazni province include the mosque schools, the madrassas and the primary schools. In mosque schools, religious instruction is imparted to children while in madrassas young males are provided religious instruction and some courses offered in primary schools. In Table VIII.1, the number of the three types of institutions in various districts are given.

Table VIII.1: Types of Educational Institutions

Name of District	Primary	Madrassa	Mosque	Name of District	Primary	Madrassa	Mosque
Ab Band	3	-	80	Kh. Omri	4	15	150
Andar	12	15	650	Kiro	1	-	180
Deh Yak	12	20	150	Moqor	8	20	450
Gelan	11	9	300	Nawa	2	2	225
Ghazni	20	2	200	Nawor	5	3	26
Jaghatu	-	1	300	Qarabagh	7	-	342
Jaghori	13	21	20	Zenakhan	3	8	100

Source: UNIDATA, June-October, 1990

There are, in all, 3,173 mosque schools, 116 madrassas and 101 primary schools in Ghazni province. There is no primary school in Jaghatu.

As reported by the UNHCR, many educational institutions have suffered due to the war. Three middle schools in Ab Band, located at Landa Khel, Ghoori and Bazi villages are rendered inactive. In Deh Yak, there were five schools before the war including the primary schools at Rabat, Sulaimanzai and Ibrahimzai, a secondary school at Ibrahimzai and a high school at Ramak. Except for the school at Rabat, all were destroyed during the war; the Rabat school is also inactive. In Gelan, there was a high school in Agha Jan, a middle school in Rasana and 3 primary schools in Gari, Kochalo and Jamgir. All the schools were closed down during the war due to lack of funding. In Jaghatu, the educational institutions existing before the war included a high school at Deh Eisa, a middle school at

I.3 State of Manpower

As part of the UNIDATA survey of main villages in each district (for names of main villages surveyed, see Annex. B), information was collected on the availability and number of various categories of skilled workers and unskilled labourers. The figures in Table I.4 represent, therefore, the cumulative findings of the villages surveyed in each district.

Table I.4: Availability of Skilled and Un-Skilled Labour

Name of District	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Ab Band	26	12	4	4	7	2	N.A.	N.A.
Andar	91	18	4	3	7	1	N.A.	N.A.
Deh Yak	21	15	21	2	15	7	21	1,110
Gelan	455	228	20	26	42	16	N.A.	N.A.
Ghazni	20	10	41	1	22	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Jaghatu	22	5	44	5	33	N.A.	18	1,640
Jaghori	1,520	3,599	2,200	548	1,826	418	2,667	1,940
Kh. Omri	19	7	29	20	28	N.A.	26	1,360
Kiro	166	108	20	5	19	5	3	N.A.
Moqor	120	92	18	8	11	4	N.A.	N.A.
Nawa	136	67	7	3	9	2	N.A.	N.A.
Nawor	209	233	210	61	230	60	64	42
Qarabagh	425	780	394	99	726	127	470	522
Zenakhan	25	19	21	N.A.	26	9	25	1,675

1=Construction workers, 2=Karez makers, 3=Carpenters, 4=Mechanics, 5=Tailors, 6=Blacksmiths, 7=Drivers, 8=Unskilled workers
N.A. = Workers not available

Source: UNIDATA, June-October, 1990

Mirza Khel and 8 primary schools at Khosa, Khawaja Khel, Qala-e-Sayed Halim, Sheikh Agha, Qala-e-Surkh-e-Hakim, Qala-e-Qazi, Char Qala and Siah Gird. All of those institutions were destroyed during the war. Six schools were destroyed in Jaghori. In Malestan, there was a high school at Maradans, 6 middle schools at Shanedeh, Makank, Sabzak, Pashi, Sheerdagh and Dala and 5 primary schools at Suka, Nawdeh, Seezdara, Maradane and La'alchak. All those schools were destroyed during the war. At Kiro, the schools destroyed during the war included two middle schools at Kiro centre and Melmi and 6 primary schools at Batoor, Shahal, Nakhel, Boora Lag, Shekhu and Jar Kuhra. A high school and a primary school at Moqor stopped functioning due to lack of funds. In Nawor, a high school at Chah Asp-i-Banwad, a primary school at Qarnala and 5 middle schools were destroyed during the war. In Qarabagh, 2 school buildings were destroyed. And in Zenakhan, the schools at Must Khel and Gidar Khel had stopped functioning after 1978 due to lack of funds (UNHCR,1990, p.p.9,17,20,29,32,38, 45,48,53,57,60).

Based on the UNIDATA survey, the educational indicators for various districts are presented in Table VIII.2.

Table VIII.2: Education Indicators

Name of Dist.	1	2	3	4	Name of Dist.	1	2	3	4
Ab Band	2	12	20	-	Kh. Omri	4	38	150	-
Andar	2	20	10	-	Kiro	2	30	60	-
Deh Yak	-	-	67	-	Moqor	1	43	38	-
Gelan	-	-	15	2.3	Nawa	-	-	30	-
Ghazni	-	-	280	8.3	Nawor	5	27	147	243
Jaghatu	-	-	-	-	Qarabagh	4	20	72	-
Jaghori	9	50	424	9.2	Zenakhan	2	35	70	-

Note: 1=teachers/school; 2=students/teacher; 3=enrollment/school;
4=male students/female student

Source: UNIDATA, June-October, 1990

It may be noted that no teachers are reported in Deh Yak, Gelan, Ghazni and Nawa; the schools there are being run mostly by religious leaders. No school is reported in Jaghatu. In rest of the districts, teachers per school range from 9 in Jaghori to one in

Moqor. The ratio is relatively favourable in Jaghori, Nawor, Khawaja Omri and Qarabagh. The students/teacher ratio, in districts where regular teachers are available, ranges from 12 in Ab Band to 50 in Jaghori. Enrollment per school is the lowest in Andar and the highest in Jaghori. Other districts with relatively higher enrollment per school are Ghazni, Khawaja Omri and Nawor. Female students are enrolled only in Gelan, Ghazni, Jaghori and Nawor. The most favourable ratio of male/female student is of 2.3 in Gelan, followed by 8.3 in Ghazni and 9.2 in Jaghori. In Nawor, the ratio is most unfavourable with 243 male students to each female student.

VIII.2 Enrollment Ratios in Schools

The information regarding sex and age distribution of population at provincial level is not available and, therefore, it is not possible to precisely determine the enrollment ratios at various educational levels of the eligible population. An attempt, however, is made here in that direction using various sources available. Eighmy projected the 1990 population of Ghazni (without refugees) to be 700,794 (see Table II.3). In the population distribution curve presented by Yusuf which also illustrates age and sex-wise breakup, the males and females in 5-12 years age group represented about 7.5 percent and 7.3 percent, respectively, of the country's total population in 1972-73 (Yusuf,1990,p.19). Assuming that age and sex ratios did not change significantly over the 17 years period, and that the two national level ratios also hold true at the provincial level, the number of males and females in the 5-12 years age group in Ghazni province are 52,560 and 51,158, respectively. That age groups represents the segment of population eligible for enrollment at primary and middle level. In the province, therefore, the 5-12 years age group in 1990 population had a male/female ratio of 1.02:1, or 51 percent males and 49 percent females. Now, if the data presented in Table VIII.2 is taken as more or less reflecting the actual sex enrollment proportions in Ghazni province, there are 11 male students to every female student enrolled; in other words, male students comprise 92 percent of the total enrollment, the share of female students being 8 percent. This shows how great is the imbalance between male and female enrollment, in a population where the number of both the sexes is almost equal. If the number of males and females enrolled, as determined by the UNIDATA, are taken to be the actual total enrollment at primary (and middle) level in the province, 85.8 percent of the population eligible for enrollment in primary and middle schools is out of the school system. Of the total eligible males, only 26 percent are attending school while the proportion of females in schools is much less, being only 2 percent of the eligible female population.

IX. RESETTLEMENT NEEDS AND IMPLICATIONS FOR DONOR ASSISTANCE

IX.1 Resettlement Needs and Planning Implications

The province of Ghazni was not severely affected by the war directly. The UNIDATA survey of the main villages showed that about one percent of the population was killed and the same proportion suffered disability due to the war. Presence of mines is reported in nearly half of the districts, which continue to pose serious threat to the life and property of the people. A significant 9 percent of the province's population became refugees, heading mainly to Pakistan and a quarter of them to Iran. However, indirect effects of the war seem to be the main push factors for the refugee movement.

Many areas in Ghazni province produced surplus food before the war, but are now food deficient areas. The problem of water scarcity is most common, due to which agricultural production has declined tremendously. The agricultural areas have been deprived of the local extension services, which has resulted in clogging of the water channels. In some areas people depended on the rearing of livestock for living; in the absence of any veterinary service now, animal diseases have become common and a large number of animals are lost every year.

Although scarcity of certain food items was reported in the province during the UNIDATA survey, most of the essential food items were available in the market. The food prices, however, are on a very high side and most people are not able to afford them. The prices also vary a great deal from one district to another, depending on the supply and security conditions in an area. The tensions between local Mujahideen commanders are also responsible for hindering free flow of goods between various regions in the province. Ever rising inflation has been responsible for undermining the trust of the people in the monetary exchanges, and in many areas 'food loans' were being preferred on the cash loans.

As earlier said, the scarcity of water is the biggest problem in agriculture, due to which the land in the province is cultivated on two to three years rotation basis. A large proportion of the land, therefore, lies fallow. The proportion of area under cultivation has declined drastically during the war. The UNIDATA survey found that improved seeds are generally scarce throughout the province and fertilizer is also not available in some of the districts. The prices of fertilizer are generally on a very high side which very few farmers are able to afford. Animal manure is used in some places as fertilizer, but at most places it is mainly used as a household energy source for the purpose of cooking. The use of any kind of fertilizer, therefore, has declined tremendously during the war. Before the war, the province was ahead of the national average in terms of fertilizer use but has now slumped to a position below the national average. The ownership of draught oxen has also declined greatly due to the war and farm power shortages are being experienced in most areas in the province. Tractors are being used in many districts, but their use is limited as both the price and the rent of the machine is beyond the purchasing capacity of most farmers. In many areas tractors could not be operated due to an acute shortage of fuel. The most commonly reported constraints in agriculture reported by the farmers from the province included scarcity of irrigation water, scarcity of farm power, non-availability of improved seeds, non-availability of fuel for farm machinery, absence of locust and pest control and no access to capital.

The war has not affected most of the marketing infrastructure, though traditional trade activities have suffered for various reasons associated with the war. Coats and jackets made of sheep skin, for instance, were major export items of the province, but the production has diminished due to scarcity of raw material, shortage of skilled manpower and lack of capital. The trade has also suffered due to further setbacks to an already underdeveloped and fragile transport system; besides facing the scarcity of fuel, the province is also experiencing the shortage of motor repair and maintenance workers. In addition, all the paved roads and almost all of the gravel and dirt roads in the province have been damaged due to lack of maintenance and the war. Some of the roads are still mined. The large majority of the bridges and culverts along various routes have either been destroyed or severely damaged. Most of the damage to the road infrastructure has been caused due to lack of maintenance.

High prices of kerosene oil in the province has increased the dependency of the people on firewood and animal dung as household sources of energy. This, in turn, has led to increased de-forestation and a shorter supply of fertilizer for farms.

The UNIDATA survey determined that 39 percent of the shelters were either damaged or destroyed during the war. Schools and other public buildings also suffered extensive damage. Repair and reconstruction work on shelters has been very slow, mainly because people lacked financial resources to undertake that work and also due to the scarcity of relevant skilled manpower. No repair or reconstruction work has yet begun for the public buildings.

As in most other provinces of Afghanistan, the condition of health facilities in the province is generally very poor. Most health facilities lack qualified staff and basic equipment. Condition of buildings where the facilities are located is also said to be very poor. Many of the clinics do not function, at least not regularly. The facility of vaccination is almost non-existent. Major diseases afflicting people of the province include acute respiratory infection, malaria, diarrhoea, gestro-enteritis and tuberculosis. Malnutrition and anaemia are also very common. Some essential medicines are not available in most districts and the prices of medicines are generally on a higher side.

As earlier said, school buildings suffered extensive damage due to the war and most of those buildings have not been repaired yet. This has seriously affected the enrollment in schools. According to the UNIDATA estimates, only 26 percent of the males and 2 percent of the females in the province, eligible for enrollment at primary and secondary levels, are actually in schools. The schools suffer from scarcity of trained teachers and teaching materials.

Major obstacles to resettlement in each district, based on the findings presented in the preceding chapters, are described in Table IX.1.

Table IX.1 Major Obstacles to Resettlement

District	Major Obstacles to Resettlement
Ab Band	Limited small scale rural industry, shortage of carpenters, mechanics, blacksmiths, drivers and unskilled workers, substantial disabled population, high food prices, large fallow land, scarcity of irrigation water due to clogging of irrigation channels, scarcity of improved seeds, shortage of farm power and fuel for farm machinery, lack of locust and pest control, inadequate market infrastructure, damaged and un-maintained roads, slow rebuilding/repair of shelters, highly inadequate health facilities and services, very depressed educational facilities and overwhelming majority of eligible population out of the school system
Andar	Shortage of carpenters, mechanics, blacksmiths, drivers and unskilled workers, substantial disabled population, mined areas, high food prices, large fallow land, scarcity of irrigation water due to clogging of irrigation channels, scarcity of irrigation water due to clogging of irrigation channels, scarcity of improved seeds, scarcity of fertilizer, shortage of farm power and fuel for farm machinery, lack of locust and pest control, inadequate market infrastructure, damaged and un-maintained roads, scarcity of household energy fuel, slow rebuilding/repair of shelters, inadequate storage, very depressed educational facilities and overwhelming majority of eligible population out of the school system

Deh Yak	Small scale rural industry almost destroyed, shortage of mechanics, substantial disabled population, mined areas, high food prices and scarcity of short rice, large fallow land, scarcity of irrigation water due to clogging of irrigation channels, scarcity of irrigation water due to clogging of irrigation channels, scarcity of improved seeds, shortage of farm power and fuel for farm machinery, lack of locust and pest control, damaged and un-maintained roads, scarcity of household energy fuel, slow rebuilding/repair of shelters, inadequate storage, highly inadequate health facilities and services, very depressed educational facilities and overwhelming majority of eligible population out of the school system
Gelan	Limited small scale rural industry, shortage of drivers and unskilled workers, substantial disabled population, high food prices, large fallow land, scarcity of irrigation water due to clogging of irrigation channels, scarcity of improved seeds, shortage of farm power and fuel for farm machinery, lack of locust and pest control, inadequate market infrastructure, damaged and un-maintained roads, scarcity of household energy fuel, slow rebuilding/repair of shelters, very depressed educational facilities and overwhelming majority of eligible population out of the school system
Ghazni	Shortage of mechanics, blacksmiths, drivers and unskilled workers, mined areas, high food prices, scarcity of irrigation water due to clogging of irrigation channels, scarcity of improved seeds, shortage of farm power and fuel for farm machinery, lack of locust and pest control, damaged and un-maintained roads, scarcity of household energy fuel, slow rebuilding/repair of shelters, highly inadequate health facilities and services, very depressed educational facilities and overwhelming majority of eligible population out of the school system
Jaghatu	Limited small scale rural industry, shortage of blacksmiths, high food prices and scarcity of short rice, scarcity of irrigation water due to clogging of irrigation channels, scarcity of improved seeds, scarcity of fertilizer, shortage of farm power and fuel for farm machinery, lack of locust and pest control, inadequate market infrastructure, damaged and un-maintained roads, scarcity of household energy fuel, slow rebuilding/repair of shelters, inadequate storage, highly inadequate health facilities and services, scarcity of essential medicines, very depressed educational facilities and overwhelming majority of eligible population out of the school system

Jaghori	Substantial disabled population, mined areas, high food prices and scarcity of short rice, scarcity of irrigation water due to clogging of irrigation channels, scarcity of improved seeds, scarcity of fertilizer, shortage of farm power and fuel for farm machinery, lack of locust and pest control, damaged and un-maintained roads, scarcity of household energy fuel, slow rebuilding/repair of shelters, very depressed educational facilities and overwhelming majority of eligible population out of the school system
Kh. Omri	Small scale rural industry almost destroyed, shortage of blacksmiths, mined areas, high food prices and scarcity of short rice, scarcity of irrigation water due to clogging of irrigation channels, scarcity of improved seeds, shortage of farm power and fuel for farm machinery, lack of locust and pest control, inadequate market infrastructure, damaged and un-maintained roads, scarcity of household energy fuel, slow rebuilding/repair of shelters, highly inadequate health facilities and services, scarcity of essential medicines, very depressed educational facilities and overwhelming majority of eligible population out of the school system
Kiro	Limited small scale rural industry, shortage of drivers and unskilled workers, substantial disabled population, high food prices, large fallow land, scarcity of irrigation water due to clogging of irrigation channels, scarcity of improved seeds, shortage of farm power and fuel for farm machinery, lack of locust and pest control, inadequate market infrastructure, damaged and un-maintained roads, scarcity of household energy fuel, slow rebuilding/repair of shelters, highly inadequate health facilities and services, very depressed educational facilities and overwhelming majority of eligible population out of the school system
Malestan	District not covered by the survey

Moqor	Limited small scale rural industry, shortage of blacksmiths, drivers and unskilled workers, substantial disabled population, mined areas, high food prices, large fallow land, scarcity of irrigation water due to clogging of irrigation channels, scarcity of improved seeds, shortage of farm power and fuel for farm machinery, lack of locust and pest control, inadequate market infrastructure, damaged and un-maintained roads, scarcity of household energy fuel, slow rebuilding/repair of shelters, highly inadequate health facilities and services, scarcity of essential medicines, very depressed educational facilities and overwhelming majority of eligible population out of the school system
Nawa	Limited small scale rural industry, shortage of mechanics, blacksmiths, drivers and unskilled workers, substantial disabled population, high food prices, large fallow land, scarcity of irrigation water due to clogging of irrigation channels, scarcity of improved seeds, shortage of farm power and fuel for farm machinery, lack of locust and pest control, inadequate market infrastructure, damaged and un-maintained roads, scarcity of household energy fuel, slow rebuilding/repair of shelters, highly inadequate health facilities and services, very depressed educational facilities and overwhelming majority of eligible population out of the school system
Nawor	High food prices, scarcity of irrigation water due to clogging of irrigation channels, scarcity of improved seeds, shortage of farm power and fuel for farm machinery, lack of locust and pest control, damaged and un-maintained roads, slow rebuilding/repair of shelters, inadequate storage, highly inadequate health facilities and services, scarcity of essential medicines, very depressed educational facilities and overwhelming majority of eligible population out of the school system
Qarabagh	Mined areas, high food prices, large fallow land, scarcity of irrigation water due to clogging of irrigation channels, scarcity of improved seeds, shortage of farm power and fuel for farm machinery, lack of locust and pest control, damaged and un-maintained roads, slow rebuilding/repair of shelters, inadequate storage, scarcity of essential medicines, very depressed educational facilities and overwhelming majority of eligible population out of the school system

Zenakhan	Small scale rural industry almost destroyed, shortage of mechanics, mined areas, high food prices and scarcity of short rice, large fallow land, scarcity of irrigation water due to clogging of irrigation channels, scarcity of improved seeds, scarcity of fertilizer, shortage of farm power and fuel for farm machinery, lack of locust and pest control, inadequate market infrastructure, damaged and un-maintained roads, scarcity of household energy fuel, slow rebuilding/repair of shelters, inadequate storage, highly inadequate health facilities and services, scarcity of essential medicines, very depressed educational facilities and overwhelming majority of eligible population out of the school system

It can be seen from the table that most problems run across the districts and there are very few which are peculiar to a given district. This fact also underlines the pervasiveness of the problems cited.

IX.2 Sectoral Needs and Rehabilitation Programmes

From the preceding account it is clear that agriculture is one of the top priority sectors as far as rehabilitation assistance is concerned. By now 12 projects have been completed in the agricultural sector in the province of Ghazni, which have been funded by the United Nations and implemented by the NGOs. The total cost of the completed projects comes to US$ 1,032,618. The projects have centred around rehabilitation of irrigation systems, increasing crop production and emergency agricultural assistance. One of the two on-going projects focusses on improving the distribution of improved seeds in the districts of Jaghori and Qarabagh while the other is aimed at rehabilitation of irrigation system in Moqor district; the costs of the two projects are US$ 3,122 and US$ 12,603, respectively. Another project is planned to be implemented in Ghazni and Kandahar provinces and is aimed at providing veterinary services for 150,000 sheep and goats, 20,000 cattle and 30,000 pack animals; the cost of that project in Ghazni alone would be US$ 112,568.

Under the Food Aid programme, 3 projects have been completed, one has been discontinued and 5 are under implementation. Under the completed projects, food commodities were distributed over a 12 months period through the food-for-work programme, 600 needy families were assisted through food deliveries for 4 months (emergency food assistance) and supplementary food assistance was provided to 9,480 families (vulnerable groups) for 3 months. The total cost of the three projects for the province comes to US$ 508,630. A project in Deh Yak district aimed at assisting 1,230 internally displaced people and returnees through food supplies at a cost of US$ 148,554 was discontinued. Under the on-going projects, one aims at improving the nutritional status of

50,000 women and children and stabilizing the shifting population by supplying wheat rations during the winter season; another project aims to help 6,000 people in 8 villages in Deh Yak and Ramak areas through distribution of wheat for 6 months; a third project is aimed at supplying wheat to 5,500 vulnerable people in Nawa district to reduce retail price of wheat and assist widows and dependents of prisoners; and the rest of two projects aim at supplying food to workers engaged for construction of a 50 bed hospital in village Sang-i-Masha in district Jaghori and repair of a school in Angori through the food-for-work programme. The total cost of the five on-going projects comes to US$ 577,732.

Under the road repair programme, the survey of 18.5 kilometers section of Angori-Zirah road with design and cost estimates for repair has been completed at the cost of US$ 13,721. Another survey of some roads in the province is planned at the cost of US$ 9,799. A pre-pipeline project aims at rehabilitating the Kabul-Kandahar highway; the rehabilitation of the section falling in Ghazni province is estimated to cost US$ 5,115,000.

Under the water supply and sanitation programme, a planned project aims at rehabilitation of deep wells damaged during the war and installation of some new wells in the areas where repatriation is expected to take place. The total cost of the project for Ghazni province would be US$ 138,461.

In the health sector, 2 projects have been completed at the cost of US$ 89,042. Under one of the projects, leprosy treatment and control facilities were strengthened, training courses were held for leprosy and tuberculosis health technicians, mobile treatment services were arranged for leprosy patients and awareness campaign for the general public was launched about improving conditions related to sanitation and nutrition. Under the other project a survey was conducted on the status of available health facilities in the province and a comparison was made with the actual need. An on-going project aims at upgrading 8 newly constructed health facilities and renovation of a hospital and a clinic, costing US$ 44,444. Under a planned project, training shall be provided to Afghan women in mother and child health services, including vaccination, the cost of the project being US$ 99,028. Under another planned project, vital statistics on health shall be collected on a continuous basis, using the methodology of community reporting. The linkages of the health sector with other development activities shall also be studied. The project is expected to cost US$ 40,271.

Under the programme for rehabilitation of the disabled, a project has been completed where training was provided in production and fitting of orthopaedic devices, including wheel chairs and protheses. The cost of the project was US$ 66,666. Under a planned project, training and income generating schemes for the disabled shall be initiated to increase their self-reliance and promote their social reintegration.

In the education sector, the three on-going projects aim at repair and

At the time of the survey, the districts of Ab Band, Andar, Gelan, Ghazni, Moqor, Kiro, and Nawa faced the shortages of both drivers and unskilled workers. Blacksmiths were in short supply in Ab Band, Andar, Kiro, Moqor and Nawor. There was a shortage of mechanics in Ab Band, Andar, Deh Yak, Ghazni, Jaghatu, Kiro, Nawa and Zenakhan. Carpenters were short in Ab Band and Andar, while karez cleaners were scarce in Jaghatu. The manpower shortages were found to be particularly acute in Ab Band, Andar, Ghazni, Kiro, Moqor and Nawa. Districts with adequate manpower supply included Jaghori and Qarabagh.

Although the figures given in the table do not represent the total number of the workers in given occupations in each district, they do represent their relative availability as the sample of main village is large enough to be representative of the district.

maintenance of schools, teacher training, production of teaching and learning materials and supply of school stationary. The total cost of the three projects for the province is US$ 171,375.

In vocational training programme, three projects have been discontinued; the projects aimed at providing occupational skills training, vocational rehabilitation, training and employment of disabled and promotion of supervisory and administrative skills. The total cost of the three projects was US$ 1,832,326. Two on-going projects focus on similar activities in the province, their total cost being US$ 887,034.

It is evident from the above account that considerable assistance have been provided to the province by the United Nations. It is, however, difficult to assess the impact of the projects undertaken in the absence of a credible project monitoring and evaluation system. Such a system is very much needed, because the one of the findings of the UNIDATA survey is that some facilities provided under the projects either do not exist or do not function properly. Compared to the needs highlighted at Table IX.1 in various districts, the scope of the assistance provided in all the sectors needs to be increased a great deal. The priority sector remains agriculture, where more attention is needed in restoring the supply of irrigation water and improving extension services. Much more attention has to be given to the repair of roads, bridges and culverts, so that the trading activity once central to the province could be restored. Fuel supply also needs to be more regular as the use of both the commercial transport and agricultural machinery crucially depends on that factor. Similarly, a better supply of household energy sources such as the kerosene oil would ensure at least slower de-forestation in the province. Supply of essential medicines is also very poor, and vaccination service for children is practically non-existent. Vocational training needs much more attention, as that probably would be the single most important factor in human resource development when implementing large scale development projects when peace returns to Afghanistan. Income generating projects for women are also very much needed, especially where the family has lost its male head during the war.

The information provided by ACBAR/SWABAC on projects in Ghazni province is presented in Annex.E.

Annex. A

UNIDATA FIELD SURVEY

Objectives of the Survey

The UNIDATA survey was originally conceived with the following objectives:

a. to determine the effects of war, both in qualitative and quantitative terms, on various sectors of Afghanistan's economy and society, at the level of the district,

b. to assess, at the level of the district, the short term resettlement needs of the refugees and the priority areas for restoration of infrastructure required for initial rehabilitation, and

c. to point the direction for long-term development planning.

Admittedly, those were ambitious targets for the reasons that, firstly, the conditions of conflict that have persisted even after the regular hostilities ceased were a big security hazard, making certain areas virtually inaccessible for the purposes of the survey and, secondly, the financial resources needed for conducting such a survey, especially in highly insecure conditions which even make the provision of logistics for the survey team a very expensive proposition, were huge and beyond the capacity of the UNIDATA. Simultaneously, the concerned U.N. organizations were stressing for data that could be used for assessment of immediate resettlement and reconstruction needs and could be quickly generated. A detailed socio-economic survey was, therefore, not possible as it required relatively stable conditions to serve the purposes of sample selection and distribution and data collection, adequate finances and sufficient time for data analysis.

With the above limitations and requirements in view, it was decided to organize rapid, reconnaissance type of surveys leading to area-specific sectoral assessment of the current situation. The objective behind that exercise was to specify sectoral priorities in undertaking relief and resettlement work by various UN organizations and the non-government organizations (NGOs). To compensate as much as possible for the lack of detailed socio-economic data, it was decided to incorporate in the survey report the findings of the few other relevant studies available.

Methodology of the Survey

The questionnaire for the survey consisted of 14 sub-questionnaires addressing the most pressing multi-sectoral issues. The issues included in the questionnaire were determined on the basis of consultations with the UN organizations involved in the resettlement programmes in Afghanistan. The questionnaire was pre-tested in district Maruf of Kandahar province, followed by further consultations with the UN organizations and NGOs on questionnaire design; the questionnaire was revised and finalized in early April, 1990.

A 'Manual of Instructions' was also prepared for the use of data collectors and the data collection supervisors. Both the manual and the questionnaire were translated into Dari, as both the data collectors and the supervisors were to be Afghans. The data collectors were selected with extreme caution, keeping in view the abilities required to both understand and carry out the process of data collection and organize the activity with minimum possible bias, given the difficult situation inside Afghanistan. For the supervisors, in addition to the above qualities, the administrative abilities to solve difficult situations, resolve on-the-spot logistic problems and check if data collection was carried out according to the prescribed method and schedule were considered essential.

Following the selection, the data collectors and the supervisors had to undergo an extensive training both in the survey methodology and the questionnaire administration in Peshawar. For Ghazni province, 12 data collectors and 3 supervisors were selected and divided into three teams; each team was assigned specific districts. The teams left for the province in July, 1990, and returned after completing the task in October, 1990, a period of about three months. The data collection went by without encountering any major difficulty, except that the district of Malestan could not be covered due to some political sensitivities.

According to the survey design, a part of the questionnaire addressing the issues related to effects of war on population, refugee movement, agriculture and livestock, food and shelter and buildings was administered at the level of selected main villages in each district. In the earlier survey of Wardak province, the number of main villages covered was 2, which was not considered adequate to represent the picture of the whole district. For subsequent surveys including of Ghazni province, therefore, the number of villages was raised to 5-8 per district. The sub-questionnaires seeking to know the presence of mines at specific places and the loss and damages caused due to mines were also administered at the level of the main villages. Further, the condition of agriculture was determined through individually interviewing 10 landholders in each village. Other information was gathered by interviewing in groups the area notables who usually included the area Mujahideen commanders, teachers, health practitioners, prominent landowners, mullahs (religious preachers), shopkeepers, etc. Admittedly, the data gathered through such a technique would hardly satisfy the requirements of a sound survey design. The method was, however, adopted keeping in view the restraints already mentioned and with the view that both qualitative and, to a lesser extent, quantitative insight would be gained into how the war had affected the local economy and the individual existence. In addition, the in-depth village level survey was to provide an assessment of priority sectors where resettlement programmes could be introduced.

The second part of the questionnaire was addressed at the institutional level in the sectors of health and education. The data collectors were required to visit each existing health and education facility in a district and administer the questionnaire to the responsible official/professional working at the facility. The aim here was to find out the existing state of those facilities with as many details as possible. In some cases, the state of security did not permit the data collectors to actually visit the facility; in such a case, the concerned official/professional was interviewed at another suitable location.

The third part of the questionnaire addressed the issues related to food and storage, industry and marketing, road and transport, power, telecommunication and water, prices of various commodities, etc. That part was administered at the level of the district, by interviewing informed persons with similar positions as mentioned in case of the village level survey except that those selected as respondents had a greater exposure to the developments at the district level; for those interviews the former maliks, who used to be village headmen representing the village community to the district administration, were considered to be very suitable, but most of them were found to have left the area and taken refuge either in Pakistan or Iran. The strategy to interview the 'key informants' in groups seemed to be successful, because if a participant's reply was not thought to be factually correct by other participants a discussion ensued and the correct situation was determined.

Presentation of the Study

As earlier mentioned, the present study relies on the findings of both the UNIDATA survey and other studies relevant to Ghazni province and the topics included here. The methodology followed by the studies quoted are also discussed, where such information is available, so that the reader could have an assessment of the validity of the findings presented. Short references of studies quoted are given in the text in parentheses, with last name of the author, year of publication and the page number(s) appearing in the same order. If the year of publication and the page number are not available, the respective signs used are 'n.d.' and 'n.p.'. Full references of the quoted studies appear at the end of the report.

The report analyses the impact of war on various sectors of the economy at the level of the district in the first eight chapters. Inter-district comparisons are given with as much of detail as the availability of data would permit. The findings of the UNIDATA survey are supplemented by data available through other sources, where possible. It is hoped that the analytical approach followed shall help the planners to assess sectoral resettlement needs at as small a geographical level as the district.

The UNIDATA survey addressed only some principal issues concerning agriculture at the level of the locality (village). The main reason for not covering that sector comprehensively was because it has received a detailed treatment in the survey conducted by the Swedish Committee for Afghanistan (SCA). In presenting the situation of agriculture in the province, therefore, the relevant findings of the SCA survey are taken to be the main data source. The findings of the UNIDATA survey are also presented as an aggregate of the villages covered at the district level and are claimed to be fairly representative of the trends at that level.

The findings of the locality level survey, covering selected main villages in each district (for names of the villages surveyed, see Annex B), are presented in each relevant chapter, with the view to highlight how people have suffered due to both direct and indirect effects of the war and to put the sectoral analyses presented in various chapters in perspective. The findings are particularly focussed on how did the war effect the village population, agriculture, food supply and housing. The location of mines and unexploded devices around the localities are also given, where reported.

In the final chapter the resettlement needs in relation to sectoral assessments are discussed.

Annex. B

NAMES OF MAIN VILLAGES COVERED IN UNIDATA SURVEY

Ghazni

Shalayz, Arzo, Kala Ghach, Deh Khudaye Dad, Qalati, Masdjed-i-Kulali, Isphan Dah.

ZenahKhan

Bayani, Khacha Khail, Khwaja Khail, Rahat Khail, Alam Khail, Qala-i-Mohamad Hasan, Gogari, Qul Sabzi.

Deh Yak

Wolunger, Aalo-Khail, Tason, Deh Yeh, Robat, Qarya-i-Ebad, Qala-i-Mula, Nagi.

Khwaja-Omri

Torami, Deh Hadji, Qala-i-Kohna, No Burja, Qarya-i-Abdul Salam, Qala-i-Dost Mohammad, Bed Mushk, Kalan Deh.

Nawor

Nawor, Bace, Mehr Ali, Yakhshi, Sar Baid, Qarya-i-Bator, Peer Hussain, Qooria.

Jaghatu

Bakhshi, Husain Khail, Deh Essa, Deh Mirza, Deh Goshi-i-Jelga, Shaikh Aka, Qarya-i-Qash, Mirza Khail-i-Ulya.

Jaghori

Aseyab, Khurd-i-Loman, Gunbad-i-Angoori, Sang-i-Masha, Shughla, Shar-i-Zahidah, Maska, Khudayedad, Aqel, Baig-i-Ood Qul.

Qarah Bagh

Qarah Bagh, Safaid Khwaja, Shair Mohammad, Mula Khail, Mir Bulaq, Jilom-i-Jam Murad, Balooch Khail, Chahar Khail.

Moqor

Bahawoddin, Tayef Khail-i-Dollana, Hajum Jaja, Chambar-i-Mula Sultan, Naga-i-Dolana Sangar Wa ya Nanga, Shabnam-i-Dolana, Qandahari, Qarya-i-Nau Khoni.

Gelan

Aagho Jan, Purdel, Qarya-i-Tas, Jabar, Shanki, Ghulam Mohammad Khan, Gawhar, Wacha Kala.

Ab Band

Ibrahim Khail, Jamee, Khanan, Shaf Khail, Qala-i-Abdur Rahim, Qala-i-Ali, Gandah Heer, Ghundi.

Giru

Ahad, Idriskhail, Bator, Pana, Khar Chosh, Andar Khail, Nani Ghund, Khata Khail.

Nawah

Bahram Shah Khail, Sayed Khail, Jamal Khail, Karawoddin, Lal Mohammad Khail, Jalo Khail, Walo Khail, Khairo Khail.

Annex. C

STUDIES IN AGRICULTURE AND METHODOLOGICAL LIMITATIONS

Systematic data on agriculture in Afghanistan has been absent even in pre-war days. The Afghan Government statistics available, especially for the period of war, are not considered to be much credible. The second source of information is the Agricultural Survey of Afghanistan, conducted by the Swedish Committee for Afghanistan (SCA), with the central objective of determining the effects of war on the country's agricultural sector. The SCA claims that it was "the largest, most wide ranging and most comprehensive survey of agriculture ever conducted in Afghanistan in peace or war" (SCA,1988,p.4). While the claim is intended to stress on the merits of the initiative taken, it also underscores the dearth of efforts aimed at studying a sector which has always been most crucial to the country's economy. Just how much ground still remains to be covered could be judged from the limited scope of the SCA survey; in the authors' own words, the study "does not attempt to present aspects of the whole picture of agriculture such as total area farmed, total production of wheat (and other crops), or any other kind of a census" (SCA,1988,p.3). What is available are the factors affecting the farm family and "trends in production, means of production, farm resources, and physical farm inputs which have occurred over the last ten years" (SCA,1988,p.4).

To begin with, it would be necessary to establish the limitations of the SCA study, so that the parameters are clearly defined within which the findings must be interpreted. The study had aimed to cover all the provinces but, unfortunately, could not cover Kandahar as some problems were encountered during the process which resulted in the rejection of all the interview forms. The results presented by the study for that province are based on interviews with Afghan refugees from the province in Pakistan, and the authors want the readers to treat those results "with caution" (SCA,1988,p.45,f.n.1).

The survey claims to cover about 1 percent of the farming households, based on estimates that the total rural population inside Afghanistan was 7 million, the refugees in Pakistan and Iran were 5 million, adding up to 12 million as the country's total rural population. The number of households are calculated to be 1.2 million, on the basis of the survey's finding that the household size was 10. As the total number of interviews included in the tabulations were 11,000 (including 1,301 community interviews), the sample constituted nearly 1 percent (exactly 0.92 percent) of the total farm households. It has been earlier shown that the household size of 10 was on a rather higher side, and that the figure of 8.5 would be more nearer to the reality (see Chapter II:Population). If that size is accepted, the number of farm families would increase to 1.41 million. Further, the number of interviews conducted with individual farmers is actually 9,699, as the community interviews were conducted mainly to assess the qualitative aspects and do not form part of the tabulations presented in the report. In this way, the actual sample coverage comes to 0.69 percent of the total farm households which may not be sufficient to give a representative picture.

The SCA study does not provide the distribution of sample with respect to provinces. It is not known that if the distribution corresponded to the number of farm owners (or farm households) in a province. That, however, appears doubtful as out of the total of 20,000 individual farmer interviews conducted, only 9,699 were retained; the rest of 10,301 interviews had to be discarded being sub-standard. It is not known if some provinces were over-represented in the 51 percent discarded interviews. In fact, that would almost certainly be the case as, firstly, the proportion of discarded interviews is very large and, secondly, the discarded interviews could not have been evenly distributed among the provinces. It leads to the disturbing conclusion that some (or most?) of the provincial "trends" presented may not be representative.

Organizing the survey was a commendable achievement on part of the SCA, as conducting that exercise in war time must have posed many obstructions. In fact, the First Report of the SCA describes some of the difficulties in data collection, where the process had to be suspended or carried on in adverse, even hostile, conditions (SCA,1988,p.11). All that, however, leads to inescapable doubts about the accuracy of the data collected.

Another methodological aberration seems to be to rely too heavily on the memory of individual farmers over the time span of a decade. Within the specified ten years, questions were asked relating to the five years of 1978, 1980, 1985, 1986 and 1987. In general, one would need extra-ordinary memory to remember all the fine details which have been asked in the interviews. Farmers, in particular, are not known for keeping account of such details. In fact, the authors of the survey have tried to generate a time series data in a very peculiar fashion, which one would find hard to accept even in a war situation.

Keeping the above limitations in view, only selected and broad conclusions from the SCA survey are presented here, which may also be viewed with some reservation. The results presented here mainly draw on the part of the survey related to farmers in Afghanistan, and only in cases where significant differences between the two categories exist a reference to the refugee part of the survey is made.

Annex. D

CONDITION OF ROADS IN GHAZNI

District	Route	Cond-ition	Width meter	Length in 000 meters	Bridges			Culv-erts		
					I	P	C	I	P	C
Ab Band	Kiro-Katawaz-Wazakhwa	D	3	30	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Qarabagh-Yahiakhih	D	5	40	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Moqor-Katawaz-Wazakhwa	D	3	48	0	0	0	0	0	0
Andar	Angor Ada-Ghazni	U	12	40	40	10	0	0	0	0
	Ghazni-Noor	D	12	35	25	3	0	0	0	0
	Kiro-Mangar	D	10	40	15	20	0	0	0	0
	Ghazni-Kandhar	D	12	40	0	0	1	0	0	0
Deh Yak	Deh Yak-Shash Gaio	U	3	30	1	2	6	0	1	1
	Deh Yak-Center Ghazni	U	3	20	1	1	1	0	1	2
	Deh Yak-Band Sardai	U	3	15	2	1	1	0	0	0
	Deh Yak-Gardiz	U	3	40	3	2	0	0	0	0
Gelan	Kabul-Kandhar	D	12	25	0	1	1	10	7	6
	Janda-Jaghori	D	10	27	0	0	0	0	0	6
Ghazni	Gairo-Mary	U	3	15	1	2	1	0	4	0
	Shash Gous-Sayedabad	D	5	20	1	0	3	0	0	0
	Khija Qirary-Jaghatu	D	3	7	0	0	0	0	6	0
	Zenakhan-Dehyak	U	3	9	0	0	0	0	4	0
	Qarabagh-Ghazni	D	5	15	0	8	0	0	0	0
	Sayed Abad-Wardak	D	5	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
	Katauwas-Ghazni	U	3	12	0	0	0	0	2	0
Jaghatu	Jaghatu-Ghazni Centre	D	2	20	0	-	10	0	0	0
	Jaghatu-Khwaja Omri	D	2	9	0	0	0	0	0	4
Jaghori	Ghazni-Zobol	U	6	20	1	0	9	12	15	-
	Malistan-Nawar	U	6	50	1	6	6	12	8	5
	Qarabagh-Malistan	U	6	10	1	4	6	6	0	3
Khwaja Omri	Center of Ghazni-Said Abad	U	2	12	0	0	1	0	0	1

II. POPULATION

II.1 Population Characteristics

The last population census in Afghanistan was launched in 1979, but could not be completed due to the civil turmoil. The DRA government, however, made some estimates where information could not be collected through the census. The population characteristics as provided by the DRA on Ghazni province are presented in Table II.1.

The total settled population of the province in 1979 was 646,623. The urban population was 30,425, making 4.7 percent of the population of the province. The urban area consisted of the city of Ghazni.

There were, in all, 3,018 localities in the province of which 2,936 were the main village, the rest of 82 being the sub-villages. On average, there were 204 inhabitants per locality. The total number of households in the province were 103,764, and the population density was 6.2 persons per square kilometers (sq.km.).

The population in the districts ranged from 7,219 in Zenakhan to 99,126 in Jaghori. Besides Zenakhan, the provinces having less than 20,000 population included Ab Band, Ajristan (which was later abolished), Kiro and Nawa. Districts with population ranging between 25,000 and 50,000 were Bahram Shaheed (also abolished later), Deh Yak, Gelan, Malestan and Moqor. Districts with more than 50,000 population, besides Jaghori, included Andar, Ghazni, Jaghatu, Nawor and Qarabagh.

The population density per sq.km. ranged from 7 in Nawa to 141 in Ghazni. Besides Nawa population densities of upto 20 per sq.km. were registered in Nawor, Ab Band, Ajristan and Kiro. Poulation densities in the range of 21-40 per sq.km. were found in Deh Yak, Gelan, Melestan, Maqor and Zenkhan. The district having population densities in the range of 41-60 per sq.km were Bahram Shaheed, Jaghatu, Jaghori and Qarabagh. Andar had the second highest population density of 76 per sq.km.

The household size ranged from 5.4 in Kiro to 6.7 in Ghazni. Districts having household size of less than 6.0 were Ab Band and Nawa, besides Kiro. Household sizes of 6.0 and above were reported, besides Ghazni, from Ajristan, Andar, Bahram Shaheed, Deh Yak, Gelan, Jaghatu, Jaghori, Malestan, Moqor, Nawor, Qarabagh and Zenakhan.

Kiro	Andar-Yahia Khin	D	4	20	1 0 0	0 - 12
	Qarabagh-Yahia Khin	D	4	30	0 0 5	0 0 0
	Andar-Moqor	D	4	30	0 0 0	0 0 0
Moqor	Ghazni-Kandahar	D	10	8	0 0 0	0 0 0
	Moqor-Pakistan	D	5	6	0 0 0	0 0 0
	Ab Band-Moqor	D	5	6	0 0 0	0 0 0
	Koh Band-Moqor	D	5	5	0 0 0	0 0 0
Nawa	Nawa-Moqor	D	7	35	2 0 4	0 0 0
	Nawa-Drazkt Yahia	D	7	60	0 0 0	0 0 0
	Nawa-Waza Khwa	D	7	35	0 0 0	0 0 0
	Nawa-Khush Amand	D	7	27	0 0 0	0 0 0
	Nawa-Shinke	D	7	30	0 0 0	0 0 0
Nawor	Nawor-Ghazni	U	6	20	1 1 2	0 0 0
	Asha Awal-Asha Awal Behsod	U	6	30	1 0 9	0 0 0
	Nawor-Pakistan	U	6	10	0 1 1	0 0 0
	Jaglory-Asha Awal	U	6	25	4 1 3	0 0 0
Qara-bagh	Qarabagh-Ghazni	D	10	3	2 3 10	1030 -
	Qarabagh-Jaghori	M	9	20	0 13 0	4 2 5
	Main road of Kabul Qarabagh	D	13	25	1 11 1	1 2 3
	Qarabagh-Kiro	M	8	2	0 1 2	0 1 2
	Qarabagh-Zarsang	D	6	-	0 1 1	0 2 1
Zena-khan	Ghazni-Shaikhi Abad	U	3	20	0 1 0	0 0 3
	Ghazni-Zenah Khan	U	3	5	0 0 2	0 0 5
	Ghazni-Charkh Distt	U	3	8	0 0 0	0 3 0

D=Damaged, U=Unmaintained, M=Maintained, I=Intact, P=Partly damaged, C=Completely damaged (destroyed)

Source: UNIDATA, June-October, 1990

Annex. E

RESETTLEMENT PROJECTS IN GHAZNI REPORTED BY ACBAR/SWABAC

Agriculture

Key: O=Ongoing C=Completed P=Planned D=Discontinued

District	Field Crops	Forestry	Hortcul:	L.S	T.A	Trc	Trng	Vet	OT
Andar O	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	1
C	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-
D	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Dehyak O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C	3	-	2	-	2	3	-	-	-
D	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ghazni O	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-
C	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Jaghatu O	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1
C	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jaghori O	2	-	2	-	-	1	1	1	1
C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Khwaja-D Omri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Kiro C	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nawor C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Qar-abagh O	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-
C	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	-
P	2	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-

L.S= Livestock, T.A= Tecnical Assistance, Trc= Traction,
Trng= Training, Vet= Veterinary OT= Other

Education

Districts		Literacy Adult Ed.	Primary	Secondary	Mosque School
Andar	O P	- -	4 -	1 -	- 1
Deh Yak	O	-	2	1	-
Gelan	P	-	-	-	1
Ghazni	O	-	2	1	1
Jaghatu	O P	- -	2 -	1 -	- 1
Jaghori	O	-	2	-	1
Khwaja Omri	C	-	-	-	1
Kiro	P	-	-	-	1
Moqor	O P	- -	3 -	- -	1 1
Nawa	O P	- -	1 -	- -	- 1
Nawor	O P	- -	2 -	- -	2 1
Qarabagh	O P	- 1	3 -	1 -	- 4
Zenakhan	O	-	1	-	-

Food

Districts	Cash for Food	Food Distribution	Stotage Building
Andar O	1	-	-
Deh Yak C	-	1	-
Ghazni O	-	-	1
Jaghatu D	2	-	-
Jaghori O	1	-	-
Khwaja Omri D	2	-	-
Nawa D	1	-	-

Health

District		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Ab Band	O	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Andar	O	-	6	1	-	2	2	2	-	1	1	2	1	-	1
	D	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-
Deh Yak	O	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
	C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Ghazni	O	4	13	2	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	-
Jaghatu	O	2	13	1	-	2	2	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
	D	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Jaghori	O	5	4	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	D	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Khwaja Omri	O	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kiro	O	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Moqor	O	2	18	3	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-
	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Nawa	O	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	P	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nawor	O	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-
Qara-bagh	O	6	16	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
	D	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
Zena-khan	O	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-

1= Basic Health Center, 2= Basic Health Post, 3= Copmrehensive Health Center, 4= Dental, 5= District Hospital, 6= Health Training, 7= Laboratory, 8= Mother Child Health, 9= Inpatient Center, 10= Outpatient Center, 11= Immunization, 12= Mobile First Aid, 13= Sanitation, 14= Other Health

Income generation

Districts		Handicrafts	Other
Qarabagh	O	1	-
	P	-	1

Water

District		Canal	Dam	Drinking Water	Karez	Pumps	Other
Andar	O	-	-	-	-	-	1
	C	-	-	-	2	-	-
	D	-	-	-	-	1	-
	P	1	-	-	-	-	-
Dehyak	O	-	-	-	1	-	-
	C	-	-	-	4	-	-
Ghazni	O	-	-	-	-	1	-
	C	-	-	-	1	-	-
Jaghatu	O	-	-	-	2	-	-
Jaghori	C	-	1	-	1	-	-
Kiro	O	-	-	-	-	1	-
	C	1	-	-	-	-	-
Nawa	C	-	-	-	1	-	-
Qarabagh	O	-	-	-	2	-	-
	C	-	-	-	1	-	-
	P	3	2	-	2	-	-

Road

Disrict		Roads	Bridges
Qarabagh	P	2	1

Other

District		Admin Buildings
Ghazni	O	1

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Table II.1: Population Characteristics - 1979

Name of District	Settled Population	Population Density /sq.km.	No. of Households	House-hold Size	No. of Localities
Ab Band	13,723	12	2,349	5.8	58
Ajristan	16,137	13	2,456	6.6	52
Andar	62,109	76	9,864	6.3	258
Bahram Shaheed	31,704	51	5,007	6.3	123
Deh Yak	25,764	36	3,915	6.6	58
Gelan	30,796	29	5,093	6.0	129
Ghazni	74,291	141	11,053	6.7	74
Jaghatu	51,703	42	8,428	6.1	286
Jaghori	99,126	54	15,477	6.4	524
Kiro	15,593	18	2,905	5.4	84
Malestan	45,377	23	7,437	6.1	274
Moqor	25,357	31	4,194	6.0	108
Nawa	17,150	7	2,901	5.9	88
Nawor	54,173	9	8,935	6.0	449
Qarabagh	76,401	42	12,570	6.1	419
Zenakhan	7,219	28	1,180	6.1	35
Province	646,623	28	103,764	6.2	3,018

Source: Compiled from DRA, 1986

In Ab Band, there were 58 main villages with 40 households per village. In Ajristan there were 50 main villages and 2 sub-villages, households per village being 47. The localities in Andar comprised of 251 main village and 7 sub-villages, the number of households per village being 38. Bahram Shaheed had 123 main villages with 41 households per village. Deh Yak had 49 main villages and 9 sub-villages with 67 households per village. In Gelan there were 129 main villages and the number of households per village were 39.

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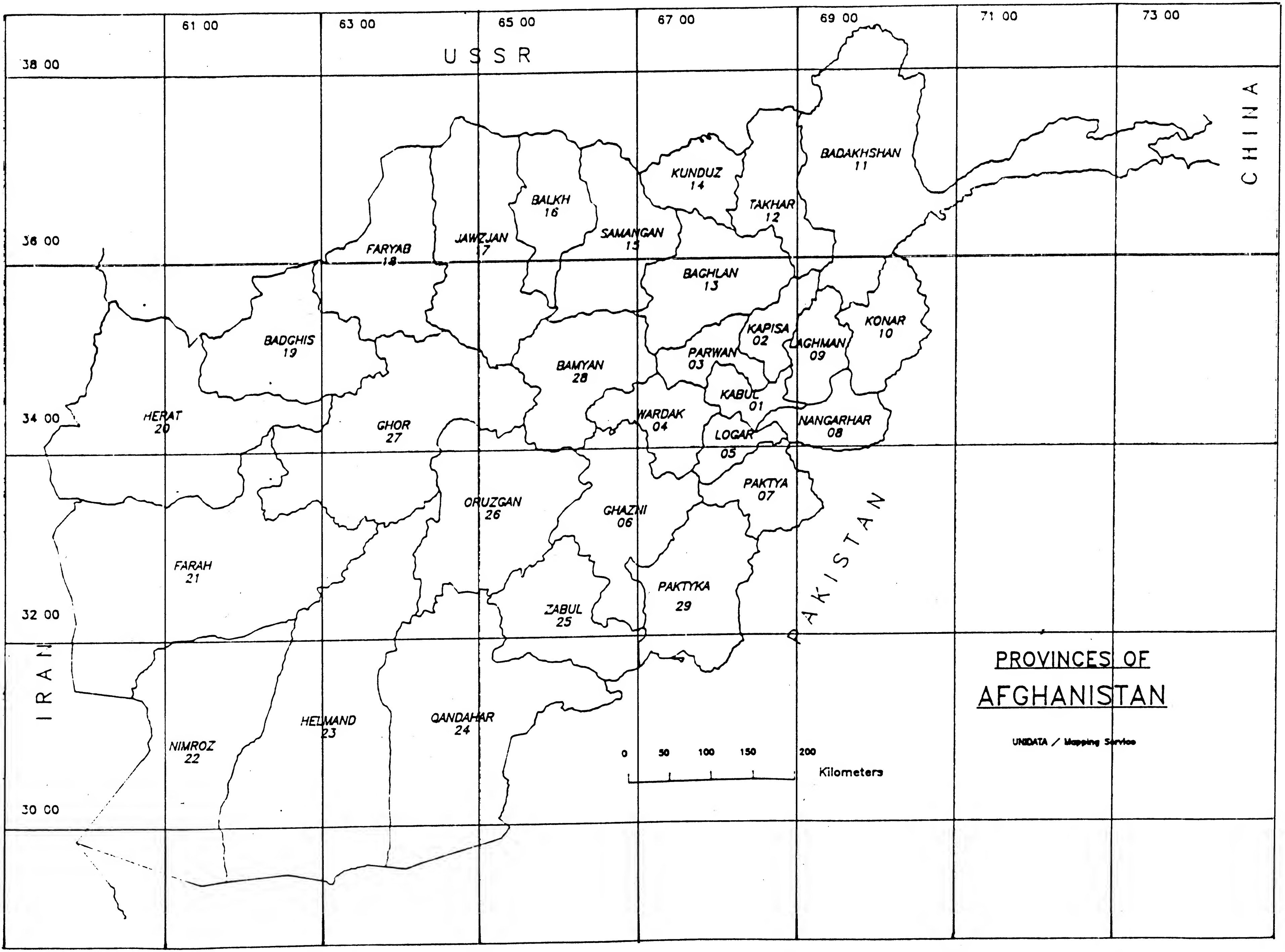
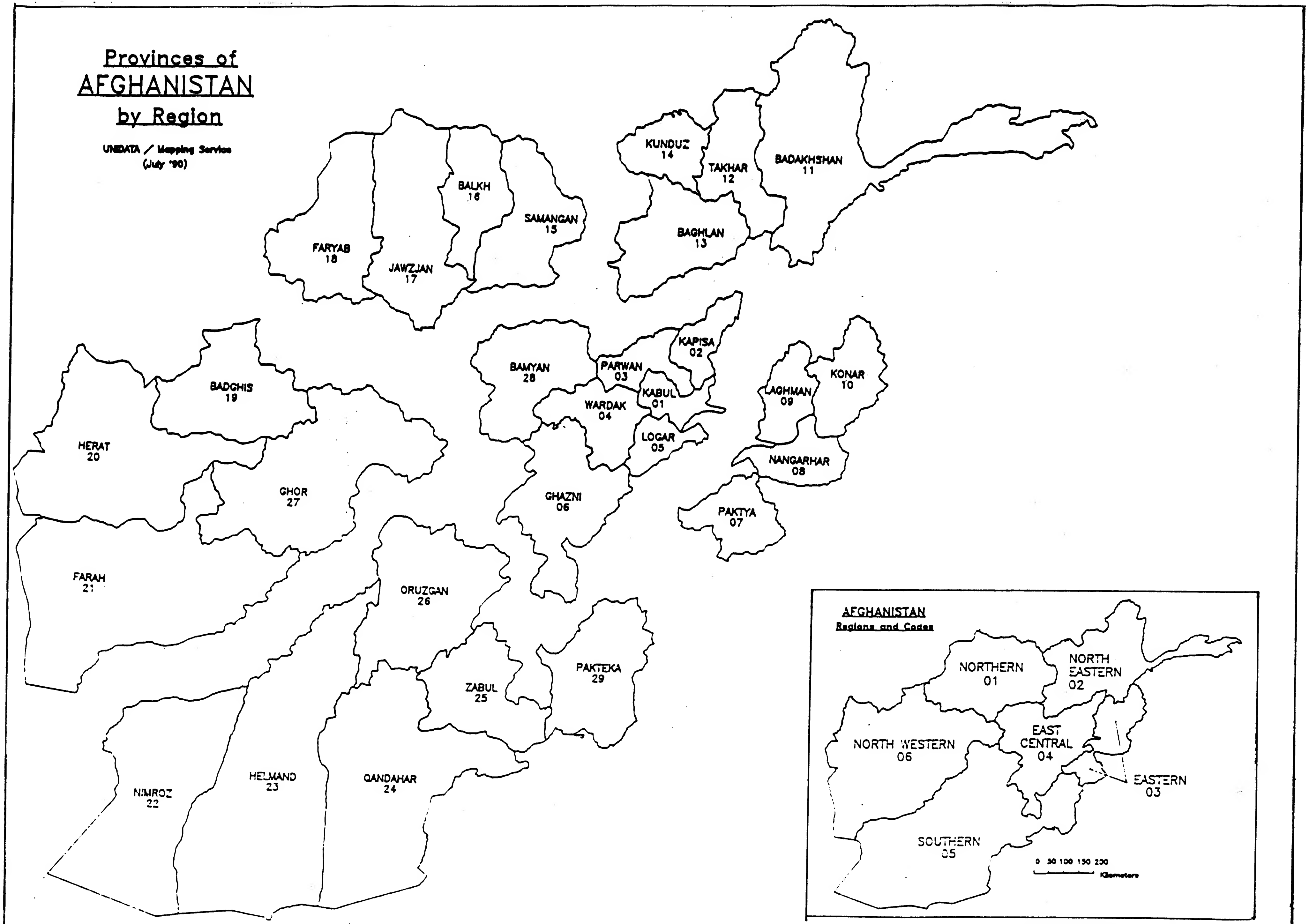


PROVINCES OF AFGHANISTAN

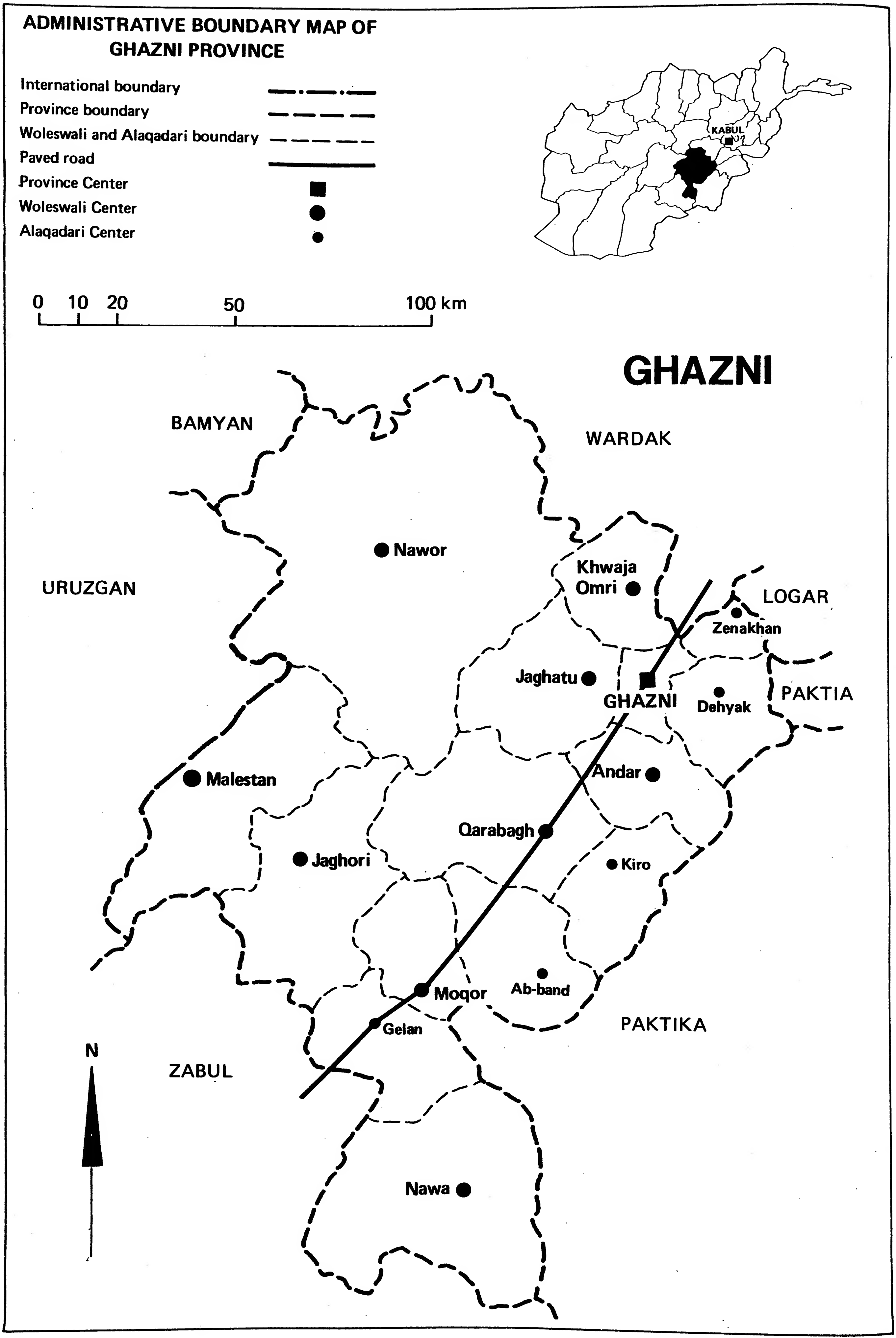
UNIDATA / Mapping Service

Provinces of AFGHANISTAN by Region

UNIDATA / Mapping Service
(July '90)



ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARY MAP OF GHAZNI PROVINCE



Afghanistan

GHAZNI PROVINCE

A Socio-Economic Profile

UNIDATA
A Project of UNDP/OPS & UNOCA

Afghanistan

GHAZNI PROVINCE

A Socio-Economic Profile

UNIDATA
A Project of UNDP/OPS & UNOCA
February 1992

PREFACE

'Ghazni-A Socio-Economic Profile' provides an inventory of the current state of economic and social conditions and physical infrastructure at the provincial, district and sample locality levels. The information is derived from a field survey conducted by UNIDATA in June-October, 1990. Information from other sources has also been incorporated to complement and check consistency of data sets.

Consistent with the survey design, the report has been structured in two parts. The first part reviews the impact of the war on major sectors of the economy at the level of district, highlighting inter-district variations. The second part focuses on issues concerning village population, agriculture, food supply, shelter and mines at the level of locality (village). The sample of main villages per district covered provides information on the direct and indirect impact of the war.

The methodology of the data collection, as described in Annex. A, was conditioned by the feasibility of implementing field surveys under the prevailing uncertain situations on the ground. Nonetheless, consistency of the information gathered has been checked against information available from secondary sources. The quality of the data may be further improved by accessing updated information as it becomes available from agencies involved in field work in Ghazni province.

Comments on the report are welcomed and should be addressed to the Project Manager, UNIDATA, Kabul.

1st February, 1992
Kabul, Afghanistan

David E. Lockwood
Resident Representative
UNDP-Kabul.

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